

June 23

The Leader.

A POLITICAL, LITERARY, COMMERCIAL AND FAMILY WEEKLY NEWSPAPER,

AND

RECORD OF JOINT STOCK COMPANIES, BANKS, RAILWAYS, MINES, SHIPPING, &c.

VOL. X. No. 480.]

SATURDAY, JUNE 4, 1859.

PRICE (UNSTAMPED..FIVEPENCE
[Stamped.....Sixpence.]

REPORT OF THE DIRECTORS TO THE SHAREHOLDERS OF

THE EUROPEAN ASSURANCE SOCIETY,

PRESENTED AT THE ANNUAL GENERAL MEETING,
HELD AT THE OFFICES OF THE SOCIETY,
No. 2, WATERLOO PLACE, PALL MALL, LONDON.

ON TUESDAY, 31ST MAY, 1859.

THE DIRECTORS, in presenting their Report for the year 1858, have pleasure in being able to lay before the Shareholders and Members of the Society the following Statement of its position and prospects:—

During the past year 1,415 new Life Policies have been issued by the Society, producing an annual revenue of £13,150 11 2
And during the same period, 664 new Guarantee Policies, producing..... 2,095 7 6

The new Revenue therefore, acquired during the year, was..... £15,245 18 8
These amounts include the Premiums on Policies issued upon the principle of combined Life and Guarantee.

The Surplus to the credit of the Society, after paying Claims on the past year's transactions in the Guarantee Department, amounts to £5,435 17s. 6d., exhibiting an increase over the surplus of the previous year of £877 19s. 3d.

On the 31st of December, 1858, the Revenue of the Society arising from Policies then in force, was £105,090 11s. 2d.

The Cash and Invested Assets amounted to £220,780 9s. 3d., in addition to the Capital not called up, which amounts to £161,708, and is subscribed for by upwards of 650 Shareholders.

After a long and careful negotiation, the Society has, under the powers of the 104th section of the Deed of Settlement, succeeded, in acquiring the business of the "European Assurance and Annuity Company," the premiums derivable from which, have added an Annual Income of £10,000 to the Society's Revenue and a large amount of funded and real property to its investments.

The Directors deem it right to add, that they are now in treaty for the acquisition of the business of another Society, having a large revenue and a considerable invested fund.

The Revenue of the Society will be greatly augmented by these acquisitions, but the Annual Expenditure will not be materially, if at all, increased.

Various circumstances have hitherto combined to prevent the further reduction of expenditure, to which the attention of the Directors has been anxiously directed, but they are now engaged upon a revision of every department, with a view to the introduction of a rigid system of economy, from which they expect the most beneficial results.

Applications, as the Shareholders are aware, have, from time to time, been made to various departments of the Government, for their sanction to the acceptance of the Society's guarantee in cases of Government Employes, but in every case the heads of departments, while admitting the value of the Institution, and of the principles on which it rests, were unable to give the requisite sanction, by reason of there being no authority by law for such acceptance.

Legislation on this point was therefore necessary.

The Directors also found by experience that the acquisition of new business was seriously impeded by the name adopted in the Deed of Settlement. The title "People's Provident," led to the supposition that the Society dealt only in small assurances, intended for the convenience of the industrial classes; it therefore appeared essential to the interests of the Society that this misapprehension should be removed.

The acquisition of the business of the "European Assurance and Annuity Company," a Company of old standing, and incorporated under two special Acts of Parliament, afforded a favourable opportunity for providing for the above important objects. The Directors, therefore, after full consideration, deemed it expedient to apply to Parliament accordingly; and a special Act, 22 Vic., cap. xxv., received the Royal Assent on the 10th April last, and came into operation on the 17th May instant. By virtue of this Act the Society has adopted the name of the "European Assurance Society," and is now in a position to transact guarantee business with every department of Government.

As no other Company can offer the same advantages, by the combination of Life Assurance at reduced rates with Fidelity Guarantee, the Directors feel justified in anticipating a large increase in the Guarantee branch.

After the ordinary business of the Annual General Meeting shall be concluded, the meeting will be declared special, to alter the thirty-eighth clause of the Deed of Settlement, whereby the Directors are empowered to create a Guarantee Fund not exceeding £10,000. This Fund, in terms of the Act of Parliament, is now required to be increased to £20,000, and the sanction of the Shareholders is requested to the increase of such Reserve Fund in terms of the thirtieth section of the Society's Act.

Your Directors recommend the addition to the present Board of two of the Directors of the late "European Insurance and Annuity Company," namely, Admiral Drinkwater Bethune, C.B., and Henry Holland Harrison, Esq.

The Directors who retire from Office this year, in conformity with the Deed of Settlement are, Richard Spooner, M.P.; Henry Wickham Wickham, M.P.; John Field, and Thomas Young McChristie, Esquires; and John Parker, Esq., one of the Auditors; all of whom being eligible, offer themselves for re-election.

The Annual Revenue of the Society having now reached upwards of £100,000, with a prospect of an early increase to £170,000, and the Invested Capital being above £200,000, the Society appears to have arrived at an era in its existence, of which advantage ought to be taken, to place it in the most prominent manner before the public. Your Directors are prepared to do their part, and they fully rely on the Shareholders and Policy-holders to aid them, by exercising their individual influence, in adding to the business of the Society, in all its branches. The solid position now attained, will also supply the numerous Agents, with the means of overcoming the competition with which they have hitherto had to contend, and enable them to extend the connections of the Society, in a manner commensurate with its importance and their own zeal and activity.

By order of the Board,
WILLIAM CLELAND,
Manager and Secretary.

FOR MUTUAL ASSURANCE.

METROPOLITAN LIFE ASSURANCE SOCIETY,

No. 3, PRINCES STREET, BANK, E.C.

ESTABLISHED 1835.

DIRECTORS.

Daniel Burgess, jun., Esq.,
Bristol.
James Dawson, Esq.
Francis J. Delafosse, Esq.
Francis Fox, Esq.,
Richard Fry, Esq., Liver-
pool.
William Grant, Esq., Ports-
mouth.
George Harker, Esq.
Sir Benjamin Hawes, K.C.B.
Fraser B. Henshaw, Esq.
John Lawrence, Esq.
William J. Loecher, Esq.
Sir J. Paxton, M.P., Chats-
worth.
George Pearce, Esq.
Joseph Pease, Esq., Darling-
ton.
Henry Sturt, Esq.
J. Ingram Travers, Esq.
Joseph Underwood, Esq.

EX-DIRECTORS (by rotation).

Peter Cator, Esq.; James Lloyd, Esq., Birmingham.
George Vaughan, Esq.
Physician—Dr. Fox, 30, New Broad-street.
Surgeon—John Hilton, Esq., F.R.S. 10, New Broad-street.
Bankers—Messrs. Williams, Deacon, and Co.
Solicitors—Messrs. Amory, Travers, and Smith, 23, Throg-
morton-street.

ADVANTAGES OF ASSURING WITH THIS SOCIETY.

Economical management, no paid agents being employed, and no commission allowed.

The application of the whole of the profits to the reduction of the premiums of members of five years' standing or upwards.

The guarantee of an accumulated fund exceeding £800,000.

A gross annual income, £140,000.

During its existence the Society has paid in claims, with-
out a single instance of dispute, £500,000.

And has returned to members in reduction of their annual premiums, £410,000.

The sums assured by existing policies exceed £3,000,000.

For the year ending the 31st of April, 1859, an abatement has been declared at the rate of 51 per cent.

Persons desirous of becoming members of this Society would find it advantageous to lodge their proposals on or before the 5th of July next.

Prospectuses and full particulars may be obtained on application to
June 1, 1859.

HENRY MARSHAL, Actuary.

LONDON CHARTERED BANK OF AUSTRALIA.

INCORPORATED BY ROYAL CHARTER.

PAID-UP CAPITAL, 700,000L.

CHAIRMAN—DUNCAN DUNBAR, Esq.

DEPUTY-CHAIRMAN—WILLIAM FANEDE SALIS, Esq.

OFFICES—17, CANNON-STREET, E.C.

LETTERS OF CREDIT AND BILLS OF EXCHANGE are granted on the Branches of this Bank at SYDNEY, MELBOURNE, GEELONG, MARYBOROUGH, ARAKAT, and BALLARAT.

DRAFTS of the Australian Colonies negotiated and sent for collection.
By order of the Court,
G. M. BELL, Secretary.

LAW PROPERTY AND LIFE ASSURANCE SOCIETY.

30, ESSEX STREET, STRAND, LONDON.
CAPITAL, £250,000.

DIRECTORS.

Edw. Wm. Cox, Esq., 36, Russell-square.
George Frederick Fox, Esq., Bristol.
E. E. P. Kelsey, Esq. The Close, Salisbury.
John Mead, Esq., 2, King's-bench-walk, Temple.
H. Paull, Esq., M.P., 33 Devonshire-place.
Auditors.—William Cleland, Esq., Waterloo-place; P. G. Groville, Esq., 28, St. Swinth's-lane.
Medical Officers.—Nicholas McCann, Esq., M.D., 59 Parliament-street; Henry Thompson, Esq., M.B., F.R.C.S., 16, Wimpole-street.
Consulting Actuary.—F. G. P. Nelson, Esq., F.R.S.
Secretary.—Edward S. Barnes, Esq.

REPORT OF THE DIRECTORS.

AT THE NINTH ANNUAL GENERAL MEETING of the Proprietors, held on Friday the 27th May, 1859, at the Society's Office. The Directors have much pleasure in placing before the Shareholders, at this the Ninth Annual General Meeting, the following statement of the progress of the Society during the past year.

Up to the 31st December last (the close of the financial year) 334 proposals had been accepted, and 236 policies issued, yielding an income of £2,386 9s. 10d., since which date 128 policies have been issued, yielding an income of £5,821 18s. 7d., and the total number of policies issued by the Society since the date of the last Report is 351, yielding an income of £6,330 19s. 7d.

The Directors are happy to announce that they have accepted the transfer of the business of two Life Offices, producing an income of upwards of £2,000 per annum. After a careful investigation and estimate of value, these negotiations were concluded upon terms which the Directors trust will prove highly advantageous to the Society, a large additional income having been thus secured, and an extended and valuable connexion and agency established without any increase in the current expenditure of the office.

It will be observed that the claims have been more numerous than in the preceding year; but the directors have pleasure in stating that the number does not exceed the average to be expected to fall due from year to year, considering the increased business of the Society.

The present income of the Society does not by any means indicate the amount of business that has been transacted since its formation, owing to the number of policies which year by year have become lapsed; but the directors are happy to state that although a diminution of income has been thereby caused, a large profit has been realised, the amount received in premiums in respect of such policies having been more than sufficient to pay all the claims that have arisen since the formation of the Society.

The directors have, however, much pleasure in informing the shareholders that after making allowance for all lapses to the present date, the income of the Society now amounts to £15,000 per annum.

Mr. Henry Paull, M.P., is the Director who retires by rotation, and that gentleman offers himself for re-election.

Your Auditors, Mr. Wm. Cleland and Mr. P. G. Groville, also retire, and being eligible offer themselves for re-election.

The Directors, in conclusion, have only again to congratulate the Shareholders on the position and prospects of the Society (and trust that the latter will consider that the foregoing statement justifies them in so doing), and to assure them that aided by that zealous co-operation on the part of the Shareholders in their respective localities, which has in several instances so materially assisted the Directors in their exertions, they have the fullest confidence in the continued and entire prosperity of the Society.

EDWARD S. BARNES, Secretary.

DISTRICT SAVINGS BANK (LIMITED).

CHIEF OFFICE—67, FLEET STREET, LONDON, E.C.
CAPITAL, £50,000.

With power to increase to One Million.

PRESIDENT.

The Right Hon. the EARL OF SHREWSBURY and TALBOT.

Deposits Received of One Penny and upwards, and Interest allowed at the rate of 34 per cent. per annum on sums of Five Shillings and upwards.

INVESTMENT DEPARTMENT.

Investments are received from £10 and upwards, upon which interest is allowed as follows:—

For One Month, with notice.....4 0 per cent.

For Two Months.....4 5 per cent.

For Three Months.....4 10 per cent.

For Six Months.....5 0 per cent.

Deposits for longer periods subject to special arrangement.
JOHN SHERIDAN, Actuary.

THE DIRECTORS OF THE STANDARD LIFE ASSURANCE COMPANY

Request attention to the report of the Company for the year 1858. A printed copy can be obtained on application at the Company's offices in London, Edinburgh, or Dublin, or to any of the agents in England, Scotland, or Ireland. The following results are stated in the report:—

The new assurances effected during 1858 exceed £500,000, and the amount during the last 10 years exceeds £5,000,000.

The income of the Company is upwards of £275,000; and the accumulated fund exceeds considerably £1,500,000. The Standard was established in 1825, and the profits realized have been divided on five occasions, 1835, 1840, 1845, 1850, and 1855.

The sixth division of profits will take place next year, and there is an advantage in joining the Company before the close of the books in the present year, as the benefit of two years' entry to the profit scheme will be secured.

Attention is specially directed to the fact that the Company have lately introduced into their policies certain terms and conditions which make them of increased value as the basis of marriage settlements, family provisions, and all transactions where it is essential that the contract should be, as far as possible, a complete security against all contingencies.

WILL THOS. THOMSON, Manager.

H. JONES WILLIAMS, Res. Sec.

London: 82, King William-street, City.

Edinburgh: 3, George-street.

Dublin: 66, Upper Sackville-street.

ESTABLISHED 1837.

BRITANNIA LIFE ASSURANCE COMPANY,

Empowered by Special Act of Parliament, 4 Vict. Cap. 9,

AND

BRITANNIA MUTUAL LIFE ASSO- CIATION,

Empowered by Her Majesty's Royal Letters Patent.

1, Princess-street, Bank, London.

Major-General ALEXANDER, Blackheath-park, Chairman.

HALF CREDIT RATES OF PREMIUM.

PERSONS ASSURED according to these Rates are allowed credit for half the amount of the first five or seven Annual Premiums, paying interest thereon at the rate of Five per Cent. per Annum, with the option of paying off the arrears of Premiums at any time, or having the amount deducted from the sum assured when the Policy becomes a claim.

ANDREW FRANCIS, Secretary.

DEPOSIT AND DISCOUNT BANK.

FIVE PER CENT. on sums for fixed periods, or at seven days' notice, or Three per Cent. at CALL. G. H. LAW, Manager. Offices, 6, Cannon-street West E.C.

THE INTERNATIONAL LIFE ASSURANCE SOCIETY.

142, STRAND, LONDON, W.C.

CAPITAL—HALF-A-MILLION.

DIRECTORS.

Edmond Sheppard Symes, Esq., Chairman.
Wm. Kenworthy Browne, Esq., John Moss, Esq.
John Elliottson, M.D., F.R.S., John Symes, Esq.
Henry John Hodgson, Esq., Joseph Thompson, Esq.
Secretaries—Alexander Richardson, Esq.; Augustus Blondel, Esq.

Auditors—Professor Charles Wheatstone, F.R.S.; Professor J. Radford Young.
Medical Referee General—John Elliottson, M.D. Cantab.
F.R.S., 37, Conduit-street.
Actuary—W. S. B. Woolhouse, Esq., F.R.A.S., F.S.S., &c.
Assistant Actuary—Barker Woolhouse, Esq.
Bankers—Messrs. Glyn, Mills, and Co.
Solicitors—Messrs. Gregory, Gregory, Skirrow, and Rowcliffe.

The International Society has been established since 1837, for effecting every description of Life Assurance, Immediate and Deferred Annuities, Endowments, &c., at rates affording the most equitable adjustment of every contingency to the corresponding risk.

Profits divided Quinquennially.
Stamps on Life Assurance Policies paid by the Society.
Loans granted in connexion with Life Assurance.
Half the Premiums may remain on Loan, on the Withdrawal scale.

Thirty days of grace allowed for Payment of Premiums.
Prospectuses and every information may be obtained from the Chairman, at the Chief Office, 142 Strand.

THE RENT GUARANTEE SOCIETY, 3, CHARLOTTE ROW, MANSON HOUSE, LONDON.

ACCIDENTS ARE OF DAILY OCCURRENCE.

Insurance data show that ONE PERSON in every FIFTY is more or less injured by Accident yearly.

An Annual Payment of £23 secures

A FIXED ALLOWANCE OF £6 PER WEEK

IN THE EVENT OF INJURY, OR

£1,000 IN CASE OF DEATH FROM

ACCIDENTS OF EVERY DESCRIPTION,

By a Policy in the

RAILWAY PASSENGERS' ASSURANCE COMPANY.

Which has already paid in compensation for Accidents £37,000.

Forms of Proposal and Prospectuses may be had at the Company's Office, and at all the principal Railway Stations, where, also, Railway Accidents alone may be insured against by the Journey or year.

NO CHARGE FOR STAMP DUTY.

CAPITAL, ONE MILLION.

WILLIAM J. VIAN, Secretary.

Railway Passengers' Assurance Company.

Office, 3, Old Broad-street, London, E.C.

SCOTTISH EQUITABLE LIFE ASSURANCE SOCIETY.

THE TWENTY-EIGHTH ANNUAL GENERAL MEETING OF THE SOCIETY was held at Edinburgh on 3rd May 1859—

J. WHITEFOORD MACKENZIE, Esq., W.S., in the Chair.

From the Report by the Directors, which was unanimously approved of, the following particulars are extracted:—

During the year ending 1st March last, 461 Policies had been issued. The sums thereby assured amounted to £230,296, and the Annual Premiums thereon to £7,275 7s. 1d.

Eighty-four Members of the Society had died during the year, the sums assured on their lives being £54,850, with Bonus Additions of £15,375, amounting together to £70,225. These claims were fewer in number by 27, and less in amount by £21,000, than the claims of the previous year.

The following was the position of the Society at 1st March last:—

AMOUNT OF EXISTING ASSURANCES £5,272,307
ACCUMULATED FUND 1,194,657
ANNUAL REVENUE 187,240

The particulars of the Triennial Investigation into the Society's affairs for the Seventh Allocation of Profits were then detailed:—

First—THE GROSS FUNDS, ASSETS, AND PROPERTY

of the Society, amounted, at March 1, 1859, to £2,804,349.

I. FUNDS REALIZED, viz:—

1. Loans on Heritable Securities	£500,712
2. Do. on various other Securities	9,336
3. Do. to Members on the Society's Policies	131,775
4. Do. to Railways on Debentures	355,792
5. Do. to Glasgow Corporation Water Works	30,000
6. Bank of England Stock and Consols	60,785
7. Reversions, Policies, and Government and other Life Annuities purchased	32,859
8. Outstanding sums, chiefly Premiums due on or immediately before 1st March 1859, but not falling to be remitted till after that date	52,878
9. Balances due by the Society's Bankers	10,050
10. House and Furniture, No. 26 St. Andrew Square, Edinburgh	5,250
11. Premises, No. 26, Poultry, London, and Furniture	3,000
	1,231,438

II. PRESENT VALUE OF CONTRIBUTIONS OR PREMIUMS OF ASSURANCE receivable by the Society, after deducting two and a half per cent. for expense of collection

1,572,911

GROSS ASSETS

2,804,349

Second—THE WHOLE OBLIGATIONS of the Society

amounted, at 1st March, 1859, to £2,603,717, viz:—

I. VARIOUS SUMS OUTSTANDING, chiefly policies which had emerged at 1st March, 1859, but had not been paid at that date

£36,781

II. PRESENT VALUE OF SUMS contained in, and to become due under the Society's policies

2,566,936

TOTAL OBLIGATIONS

£2,603,717

Third—THE GROSS ASSETS of the Society thus

amounting to

£2,804,349

And the TOTAL OBLIGATIONS to

2,603,717

There arises a SURPLUS, as at 1st

March, 1859, of

£200,632

By the law regulating the division of surplus, the Directors have power to allocate, at each investigation, a sum not exceeding two-thirds of the surplus then declared, in vested additions to Policies of not less than five years' standing, and a sum of not less than one-third is appointed to be reserved at each investigation for contingent prospective additions, and for other purposes of the Society.

Two-thirds of the aforesaid surplus of £200,632 amount to £133,755, and by an allocation of £129,517 of this sum was made a vested addition at 1st March, 1859, at the rate of one and three-quarters per cent. per annum to all Policies of five years' standing, providing for a Bonus of £218,467, payable at the death of the parties entitled thereto. After providing for this vested addition, there still remained £4,238 between the sum allocated and the two-thirds of the surplus placed by the law at the discretion of the Directors for division.

The Report concludes in the following terms:—

"The Directors cannot doubt but that every Policy-holder must be gratified at these results. After a most rigid scrutiny, the Funds and Assets of the Society have been found sufficient, not only to meet all the Liabilities, but to warrant the declaration of large additions to Policies, at the same time fully maintaining the reserve required by the Laws and Constitution of the Society."

"The Directors would mind the Members that it is their interest to make known, as widely as possible, the advantages afforded by the Society, and they would call on all to co-operate with them, and with the Local Agents of the Society, in advancing its business and promoting its success."

Copies of the Report of the Annual Meeting are now in the hands of the Society's Agents, and may be had on application.

HEAD OFFICE—26, ST. ANDREW-SQUARE.

ROBT. CHRISTIE, Manager.

WM. FINLAY, Secretary.

LONDON OFFICE—36, POULTRY, E.C.

ARCHD. T. RITCHIE, Agent.

TO INVALIDS, MERCHANTS, & OTHERS.

THE PATENT ALBERT PORTABLE

LOUNGING CHAIR, the most luxurious and cheapest ever manufactured. Self-propelling Bath, Brighton, and every other description of chair for in and out-door use. Mechanical Chairs and Beds of every description, Perambulators, &c. (the largest assortment in the world), always on hand for sale or hire. Agents:—Messrs. Smith, Taylor, and Co., Bombay, Batavia, Singapore, and Samarang; Messrs. F. W. Browne and Co., Calcutta. Sole Patentee and Manufacturer, J. WARD, 5 and 6, Leicester-square, W.C. Established 90 years.

MAPPIN'S ELECTRO-SILVER PLATE AND TABLE CUTLERY.

MAPPIN BROTHERS, Manufacturers, by Special Appointment to the Queen, are the only Sheffield makers who supply the consumer in London. Their London Show Rooms, 67 and 68, King William-street, London, show contain by far the largest STOCK OF ELECTRO-SILVER PLATE and TABLE CUTLERY in the world, which is transmitted direct from their Manufactory, Queen's Cutlery Works, Sheffield.

12 Table Forks, best quality	1 16 0	2 14 0	3 0 0	£ s. d.
12 Table Spoons do.	1 16 0	2 14 0	3 0 0	£ s. d.
12 Dessert Forks do.	1 7 0	2 0 0	2 4 0	£ s. d.
12 Dessert Spoons do.	1 7 0	2 0 0	2 4 0	£ s. d.
12 Tea Spoons do.	0 10 0	1 4 0	1 7 0	£ s. d.
2 Sauce Ladles do.	0 8 0	1 0 0	1 10 0	£ s. d.
1 Gravy Spoon do.	0 7 0	1 0 0	1 10 0	£ s. d.
4 Salt Spoons (gift bowls)	0 6 0	1 0 0	1 10 0	£ s. d.
1 Mustard Spoon do.	0 1 0	2 6 0	3 0 0	£ s. d.
1 Pair Sugar Tongs do.	0 3 0	5 6 0	6 0 0	£ s. d.
1 Pair Fish Carvers do.	0 1 0	1 10 0	1 14 0	£ s. d.
1 Butter Knife do.	0 3 0	5 6 0	6 0 0	£ s. d.
1 Soup Ladle do.	0 12 0	1 10 0	1 14 0	£ s. d.
6 Egg Spoons (gift) do.	0 10 0	1 10 0	1 14 0	£ s. d.

Complete Service £10 13 10 15 16 6 17 12 6 18 14 6

Any article can be had separately at the same price. One Set of Four Corner Dishes (forming 8 Dishes), 8 1/2. One Set of 4 Dish Covers—viz., one 20 inch, one 18 inch, and two 14 inch—10l. 10s.; Cruet Frame, 4 Glass, 24s.; Full-Size Tea and Coffee Service, 9l. 10s. A Costly Book of Engravings, with prices attached, sent per post on receipt of 10 stamps.

Two Dozen Full-Size Table	£ s. d.	2 4 0	3 0 0	£ s. d.
Knives, Ivory Handles	2 4 0	3 0 0	3 0 0	£ s. d.
14 Doz. Full-Size Cheese Cutters	1 4 0	1 14 0	2 10 0	£ s. d.
One Pair Regular Most Carvers	0 7 0	11 0 0	12 0 0	£ s. d.
One Pair Extra-Sized ditto	0 8 0	12 0 0	13 0 0	£ s. d.
One Pair Poultry Carvers	0 7 0	11 0 0	12 0 0	£ s. d.
One Steel for Sharpening	0 9 0	0 4 0	0 4 0	£ s. d.

Complete Service £4 16 0 18 6 9 21 6
Messrs. Mappin's Table Knives still maintain their unequalled superiority; all their blades, being thrown Sheffield manufacture, are of the very first quality, with secure Ivory Handles, which do not come loose in hot water; and the difference in price is occasioned solely by the superior quality and thickness of the Ivory Handles.

MAPPIN BROTHERS, 67 and 68, King William-street, City, London; Manufactory, Queen's Cutlery Works, Sheffield.

BEDSTEADS, BATHS, and LAMPS.

WILLIAM S. BURTON has SIX LARGE SHOW-ROOMS devoted exclusively to the SEPARATE DISPLAY OF LAMPS, BATHS, and METALLIC BEDSTEADS. The stock of each is at once the largest, and most varied ever submitted to the public, and marked at prices proportionate with those that have tended to make his establishment the most distinguished in this country.

Bedsteads, from 12s. 6d. to 30s. 6d. each.

Shower Baths, from 8s. 6d. to 6l. 6s. each.

Lamps (Moderators), from 6s. 6d. to 7l. 7s. each.

(All other kinds at the same rate.)

Pure Colza Oil 4s. 3d. per gallon.

WILLIAM S. BURTON'S GENERAL

FURNISHING IRONMONGERY CATALOGUE may be had gratis, and free by post. It contains upwards of 400 Illustrations of his limited Stock of Electro and Sheffield Plate, Nickel Silver and Britannia Metal goods, Dish Covers and Hot Water Dishes, Stoves, Furnaces, Marble Chimney pieces, Kitchen Ranges, Lamps, Gasoliers, Tea Urns and Kettles, Tea Trays, Clocks, Table Cutlery, Baths and Toilet Ware, Turnery, Iron and Brass Bedsteads, Bedding, Bed Hangings, &c., &c., with lists of prices and plans of the sixteen large show-rooms, at 4, 6, 8, and 10, Fetter-lane, London.—Established 1820.

SOHO LOOKING GLASS MANUFACTORY

26, Soho-square, London.—Established 20 years.—The Proprietor begs to call the attention of the public to the following very reduced List of Prices for LOOKING GLASSES, of superior quality, fitted in carefully

Size of Glass Outside Measure of Frame Price

40 by 30 in. 51 in. wide by 39 in. high from 2l. 10s. each.

46 by 36 in. 48 in. wide by 38 in. high from 3l. 0s. each.

50 by 40 in. 52 in. wide by 40 in. high from 4l. 0s. each.

53 by 43 in. 55 in. wide by 43 in. high from 4l. 7s. each.

56 by 46 in. 59 in. wide by 46 in. high from 5l. 0s. each.

60 by 48 in. 62 in. wide by 48 in. high from 5l. 10s. each.

70 by 50 in. 64 in. wide by 54 in. high from 6l. 0s. each.

Malogany dressing and chevel glasses, gilt corner

grandoles, picture frames, &c., at equally moderate prices.

Merchants and shippers supplied by special contract.

SHIRTS of fine Long Cloth and Linen, and

of the thinnest India Gauze Woollen, unequalled for quality and accuracy of the fit, are cut out on the premises, and the sizes registered for future orders—also extremely Fine Silk and Woven Wool Under-Vests, ready made—by

POPE AND PLANTE,

OUTFITTERS and HOSIERY MANUFACTURERS

4, Waterloo-place, Pall-mall, London.

DO YOU WANT LUXURIANT HAIR,

WHISKERS, ETC.?

The most marvellous preparation for the speedy production of Hair, Whiskers, Moustaches, &c., restoring the hair to baldness, strengthening it when weak, preventing its falling out, and checking greyness, is ROSALIE COUPELLE'S CRINUTRIAR. For the nursery it is recommended for promoting a fine healthy head of hair, and averting baldness in after years. Sold by all Chemists and Perfumers, price 2s., or sent post free on receipt of 24 penny stamps, by Miss Coupel, 69, Castle-street, Newman-street, London.

Mrs. Carter writes—"My head, which was bald, is now covered with new hair." Mrs. Williams—"I can boast a fine head of hair from using your Crinutriar." Mrs. Berry,

"My hair is gaining strength and thickness." Mrs. Craven—"Through using I have an excellent moustache." Mr. Yates—"The young man has now a good pair of whiskers. I want two packets for other customers."

THE LEADER.

Contents:

REVIEW OF THE WEEK—	
HOME INTELLIGENCE.	PAGE
Imperial Parliament	688
Law, Police, and Casualties.....	688
Naval and Military	688
Volunteer Rifles	688
The Derby Day.....	689
Ireland	689
General Home News	689
FOREIGN INTELLIGENCE.	
The War	690
General Summary	692
War Incidents	692
LITERATURE—	
Literary Notes	693
The Handbook of Dining.....	693

England and her Soldiers.....	693
Nature v. Convention	694
The Life of John Steggall.....	694
Serials	694
Miscellaneous	695
The Poetical Works of Robert Herriek	695
Stanford's Maps	695
Postscript	696
PUBLIC AFFAIRS—	
Parliamentary Ceremonies	697
The Italian Victories	697
Why is Democratic Government a Failure?	697
Ferdinand II., King of Naples ..	698

Italian Liberty—No. VI.	699
Traffic Route through Battersea- fields	700
ORIGINAL CORRESPONDENCE—	
Germany	700
THEATRES AND ENTERTAINMENTS—	
Royal Italian Opera.....	700
Drury Lane Opera	701
Crystal Palace	701
INDIA AND INDIAN PROGRESS—	
Sir C. Trevelyan—Hill Stations— Freehold Tenure	702

COMMERCIAL—	
Charge Against the Joint-Stock Banks	703
Reduction in the Rate of Dis- count	703
Money Market and Stock Ex- change	703
General Trade Report.....	704
Stocks and Shares	704
Home, Colonial and Foreign Pro- duce Markets	704
Railway Intelligence	705
Joint-Stock Companies	705
Facts and Scraps	705

Review of the Week.

THE record of the week again opens with the account of a brilliant victory on the banks of the Sesia. On the 30th of May, the anniversary of the sanguinary combat of Goito, won by his gallant father eleven years ago, Victor Emmanuel has gained fresh laurels for the Sardinian arms. If the glory of the field of Montebello must be given more particularly to the French troops, that of Palestro belongs to the Piedmontese, who, under the leadership of their chivalrous sovereign, fairly defeated the Austrian army, taking numerous prisoners and guns. The personal courage of the Sardinian king led him, we are told, into the heaviest fire, under which two of his aides-de-camp were killed by his side. No doubt his rashness has been fairly blamed; but may there not be policy in this daring which may elevate him in the eyes of his admiring compatriots, from the second to the first place in the emancipation of Italy? Even among the forces of his French ally comparisons in favour of Victor Emmanuel will undoubtedly be made, unless the Emperor Napoleon speedily does something more to distinguish himself than we have at present heard of, since Frenchmen and, above all, French soldiers are prone rather to admire action in general than hospital visiting. Meantime we learn that the Austrians have received powerful reinforcements, and are now in the field probably in as great force as the allies. The two reverses which they have met with cannot but be considered as of the greatest importance; and Francis Joseph, who is now hastening to the seat of war, will need the wisest counsels and the most energetic action from the statesmen and generals who surround him, to repair the shock which the Austrian power has already received in Italy. Count Gyulai will probably entrench himself between Pavia and Piacenza, to oppose the advance of the Franco-Sardinian army upon Milan, which city is also threatened by the corps of Garibaldi from the north. The engineer, General Niel, has been dispatched by Louis Napoleon to the aid of Garibaldi, which seems to argue some serious expectations from his operations, which will doubtless prove an important feature in the campaign.

The triumphant career of Garibaldi to Como, and his successes in Lombardy, appear to have been checked in the beginning of the week by General Urban; but the accounts received through France and Germany differ materially. There seems to be no doubt that Garibaldi retired from Como into Tessin, but the latest news is, that he has surprised and beaten the Austrians at Varese, and re-entered Como. The whole of the Valtellina, we learn, has risen in favour of the Italian cause, and the Austrian authorities have abandoned Sondrio and fled into the Tyrol. If this last account prove true, the kingdom of Lombardy will be soon in a flame from one end to the other.

In the Adriatic some slight hostilities have been reported, and we hear of the French squadron being cannonaded by the Lido forts. Some prizes have also been taken by the French cruisers, but the intended blow appears to be withheld for the present. On the other side of the peninsula, Prince Napoleon in Tuscany is awaiting the signal to take his post in the grand combined movement, which is believed to be in contemplation; and re-

ceiving daily recruits who volunteer from the duchies and the Papal States. Action would, it appears, be desirable to preserve the *morale* of his motley force; already we hear of mutinous behaviour among the Tuscan soldiery and even of reactionary conspiracy.

Even Austrian soldiers, it seems, are not so black as they are painted, and we are glad to find that the atrocities attributed to them and their officers have been too highly coloured by the French and Sardinian chroniclers. The more respectable portion of the Sardinian press has repudiated these falsehoods, and the French Minister of the interior has reprimanded certain journals for their disgraceful exaggerations. Nevertheless, General Zobel's proclamation is not calculated to convey a very favourable impression of Austrian leniency or forbearance; and the Emperor Napoleon shows his usual sagacity in the kindness which he displays to wounded enemies, and in his returning prisoners without exchange, thereby drawing a strong contrast in favour of his humanity and moderation.

From France we already begin to hear rumours of the war pressure being somewhat uneasily borne, and of complaints from the working classes of scarcity of employment. The *Constitutionnel* has been made the vehicle of an important semi-official statement as to the policy of the Emperor's Government, which is declared to be non-aggressive in regard to the Rhine provinces of Germany. The rumours of an alliance, offensive and defensive, with Russia have also been revived.

Ferdinand II., of Naples, was laid with his father on Wednesday, and Francis II. has issued his proclamation to his subjects, of which the best that can be said is, that it makes no promises. British, French, and Sardinian representatives are on their way to the court of the young monarch, and it is to be hoped that their counsels may deliver him from the incubus of Austrian influence, and the perils of an Austrian alliance.

Queen Victoria's sixth Parliament has met and elected its Speaker, and the forces of ministers and their rivals for power are being marshalled for the contest of the session. The Conservatives have an undoubted majority in the House of Lords, and count also upon one in the Commons, by the aid of the "Independent Liberals," taking, it is to be presumed, the illustrious "Tear'em" as the mouth-piece of that party, who, according to him, would prefer the present Government to a combined dictatorship of Palmerston and Russell, from which is to be expected neither reform nor neutrality. The demand of the country is unanimous for the latter, if not the former of these conditions, as the price of office from whoever may aspire to govern; but war may become a popular cry, as it has been before. It remains to be seen whether Lords Palmerston and John Russell will reap victory from their new alliance, or whether they will be forced to content themselves with what the *Times* describes with such unctious as the dignified and honourable post of leaders of her Majesty's opposition.

The volunteer corps throughout the country are rapidly assuming form and substance; public meetings and patriotic resolutions are the order of the day. All classes join in the cry, from lords to labourers, and even the church militant has found representatives in clerical orators, who have expounded the duty of Christian men to learn

their drill, and study the art of putting an ounce of lead into an invader with proper accuracy. Old officers have shown how, with volunteer artillerymen, and mounted and foot volunteer rifles the coasts and hedgerows of Old England can be made impregnable, while, to crown all, the assurance offices declare that life policies will not be invalidated by doing one's duty in this way *pro aris et focis*. Lord Ellenborough has made another sensible and energetic speech, in which he insisted upon our comparatively defenceless state in the present scientific age, and urged preparation immediate and effective. In Ireland the Government will need to exercise much judicious care to prevent what ought to be a bond of national union becoming a source of heart-burning and dissension. The Orangemen claim their old right to carry arms, while the law does not include the bulk of the population of Ireland. Surely the time has come to foster the rising spirit of loyalty by moderate and reasonable concessions.

The more regular defences of the country continue to be increased with the most unremitting energy. Recruiting for the army is active all over the kingdom, and the standard of height and limit as to age have been reduced. Volunteers are sought (and found) for the navy, while new ships and Armstrong guns are being turned out as fast as British wealth and skill can supply them. The work-people at Woolwich Arsenal alone are enough in number to form a population for a large town, and are working night and day to add to our stores of destructive missiles.

Wars and rumours of wars do not, however, contract the efforts of the benevolent for the social and physical improvement of their fellows. This week has seen large and important meetings for the establishment of drinking fountains; the inauguration of a cancer hospital; and for teaching the blind to read. Last, not least, the Anti-Slavery Society has met, and the iniquities of French "immigration" and American "blackbird" trading have been unveiled for the scorn of the civilised world.

Church matters have been topics of public discussion; the Convocation of York and Canterbury have met in great state; have talked much Latin (chiefly of the canine sort); have complimented themselves exceedingly—and have adjourned. The beautiful and beautified Puseyite Church of All Saints, in Margaret-street, has been opened, and enormous sums collected to pay for its completion. And lastly, the Venerable Archdeacon of London has addressed his clergy in an oration savouring rather more of the old high-church and Tory opinions, than is exactly suited to our moderate, or as he would term them, latitudinarian times.

An unusual number of tragic occurrences have to be noticed this week. In Ireland the shooting of land steward by the son of his patron, followed by the suicide of the unhappy maniac; two suicides of young men of good prospects, an officer at the Shorncliffe camp and a surgeon's assistant. At Manchester the fatal jealousy of a madwoman has been the cause of terminating her own life and that of her child in a horrible manner. A transport, laden with invalid troops from India, which took fire at anchor at Spithead, we trust will not swell the loss of life, owing to the promptness with which assistance arrived from the men-of-war and other craft in the port.

Home News.

IMPERIAL PARLIAMENT.

Tuesday, May 31.

THE sixth Parliament of our Lady Queen Victoria has commenced its sittings. In the House of Lords the royal commission was read, and both Houses convoked for despatch of business.

The new House of Commons were summoned to the House of Peers, and on their return proceeded to elect a Speaker.

Colonel WILSON PATTEN moved that the Right Hon. John Evelyn Denison, member for North Nottinghamshire, be again called to fill that distinguished office, dwelling upon the attention he had shown to the discharge of its duties, his impartiality, and his general bearing towards all members of the late House. He added a graceful tribute to the private virtues of Mr. Denison.—The motion was seconded by Sir F. Baring.

Mr. DENISON submitted himself to the pleasure of the House, and, there being no dissentient voice, he was conducted by the mover and seconder to the chair, whence he offered his acknowledgments to the House. He was then congratulated upon his reelection by the CHANCELLOR of the EXCHEQUER and Lord PALMERSTON, and the House adjourned.

Wednesday, June 1.

THE HOUSE OF COMMONS, on meeting were summoned to the HOUSE OF PEERS, and, upon their return, the SPEAKER reported that her Majesty had been pleased to approve the choice which the House had made of him as Speaker, and that he had preferred on behalf of the House, the claims customarily made, which had been granted in the fullest manner. He briefly again tendered his acknowledgments to the House. The swearing-in of the members then commenced, and continued until ten minutes past four o'clock, when the House adjourned.

Thursday, June 2.

THE HOUSE OF LORDS did not meet, this being Holy Thursday.

In the HOUSE OF COMMONS 174 hon. members were sworn, and the House adjourned.

LAW, POLICE, AND CASUALTIES.

WILLIAM WELLINGTON TAYLOR, a tax collector of Islington, was examined at Clerkenwell Police-court, on Saturday, relative to a charge of embezzlement. The amount of defalcations is set down at over 700*l.*, and the property of the parish of St. Mary, Islington. The magistrate ordered a remand, and refused to take bail. A warrant has been issued for the apprehension of Ebenezer Ward, also a collector of the same parish, and defaulter to the sum of 800*l.* Ward has since voluntarily surrendered and in answer to the charge, said the deficit arose from his granting receipts when he had not received the money. Mr. Tyrwhitt ordered a remand for a week, and consented to take bail in 2000*l.*

The McDonnell kidnapping case, it will be seen by our Queen's Bench report, has come to a termination. The child has been restored to her father, and the Rev. Mr. Roberts has been discharged on payment of costs.

At the Court of Bankruptcy, Francis Worrall Stevens, described as a share dealer, of 3, Royal Exchange, has passed his last examination.

A case of defalcation by George Terry, a Leeds tradesman, has occurred. The delinquent was a Grand Master of the Odd Fellows' Provident Society, and has made away with 4,000*l.* Trust has been extensively abused, and the result is an amount of distress among the industrial and provident poor which is deeply to be deplored.

In the Court of Common Pleas, the Earl of Shrewsbury has brought an action for the recovery of the estates which were bequeathed by the late Earl to the infant son of the Duke of Norfolk. The Attorney-General stated the case for the plaintiff.

We have not it appears, heard the last of the libel case, *Yescombe, v. Landor*. The poet having left the country without paying either the damages or the costs, further proceedings on the part of the plaintiffs became necessary. They ascertained that a valuable estate, called Ipsley Court, was held in trust for Walter Savage Landor, and appealed to the Court of Chancery for power to stop the rents until the demand was satisfied. The Vice-Chancellor ordered the rents to be impounded.

In the Court of Bankruptcy, Mr. Linklater has announced that another dividend of a shilling in the pound would be paid to the creditors of the British Bank. This dividend is quite unexpected.

The alleged poisoning case at Richmond has gone through its last stage preparatory to the trial of Smethurst. He has already been committed for trial by the magistrates, and the coroner's inquest terminated with a verdict of "Wilful Murder."

At the Mansion-house on Saturday a negro, known by the name of "John," was charged with having made a desperate attempt to murder a police sergeant named Oliver. The prisoner had occupied a lodging in the neighbourhood of the Minories, and, for some reason or other, had locked himself up in his room, and refused to come out. Attempts were made to expel him, and he in consequence made his way on to the roofs of the neighbouring houses. Several police officers then engaged in efforts to capture him, and one of them, the unfortunate Sergeant Oliver, was attacked by the prisoner, and dreadfully stabbed in the struggle which ensued. The prisoner was remanded to await the result of the injuries which Oliver has sustained.

The race weeks has brought with it as usual, a considerable amount of police cases in the Metropolis, as well as in the country. At the Guildhall, a common councilman attended to complain of the nuisance occasioned by the betting men who crowd Bride-lane every day. The Alderman had some doubt as to the power he possessed of removing or punishing the people who might assemble in the street, but expressed his determination to try the question. On the Derby night a great row occurred at Cremorne Gardens. A number of riotous persons assembled in the coffee-room, and after drinking the proprietor's health, broke the tables, chairs, and glasses. They were with great difficulty ejected; and had it not been for the precautions of Mr. Simpson, some persons must have been seriously injured, and even a loss of life might have taken place. One of the rioters was examined at the Westminster Police-court. Mr. Paynter administered a severe rebuke to him, and required him to find sureties for his appearance next week.

An extensive seizure of obscene stereoscopic pictures has been made by the police, which the magistrate at Marlborough street has ordered to be destroyed.

At the Thames police-court Mr. Smith, a shipowner, was charged with obstructing a quartermaster in the navy in the performance of his duty. The case was interesting as being connected with the manning of the navy. The quartermaster went on board a vessel called the Coldstream, which belonged to the defendant, for the purpose of obtaining the papers of a seaman who had enlisted into the navy. It was alleged that Mr. Smith, who was on board at the time, had insulted the complainant, and caused the captain to expel him from the ship. He was fined forty shillings.

An inquest was held on Saturday, at Guy's Hospital, on the body of the unfortunate Sophia Moore, who was murdered by her husband in Trafalgar-street, Walworth. The jury returned a verdict of "Wilful murder." The assassin is not yet in custody.

Andrew Huddleston, the son of a surgeon in Holloway, committed suicide by taking a dose of prussic acid. The body was found in a field last week. The suicide appears to have taken place in consequence of some family differences. The jury could not determine in what state of mind the deceased committed the act.

A young lieutenant belonging to the Royal City of Dublin Militia, stationed at Shorncliffe, named Thomas George Keogh, has committed suicide. The rash act was committed very early on Sunday morning, while the deceased was under close arrest. Various rumours were circulated with reference to the cause of the arrest. A 50*l.* note had been stolen from one of the officers' quarters, and it was reported that the deceased was suspected.

A horrible affair has taken place at Oldbury, near Birmingham. The wife of a miner, named Foster, maddened, it would appear, by grief for the loss of a daughter, cut the throat of her boy, twelve years old, wounded another of her children, and then attempted to commit suicide.

NAVAL AND MILITARY.

HER MAJESTY'S colonial steam-ship Victoria returned to Hobson's Bay from a cruise in search of the remains of the supposed wreck of her Majesty's brig Sappho, which was not attended with success.

In addition to the four new vessels of war recently ordered by the Admiralty to be built at Chatham, directions have just been received for two more. One of these vessels is to be a 91-gun screw liner, and the other a 51-gun steam frigate. The four new vessels ordered are the Bulwark, 91, the Undaunted, 51, the Rattlesnake, 21, and the Reindeer, 17, screw steamers.

The French Emperor has given orders that all the infantry regiments in the army shall receive instruction in artillery practice. The non-commissioned officers and select companies will be instructed first, and the system will be gradually extended.

Last Friday the Countess of Eglintoun presented new colours to the 30th regiment in the Phoenix-park in the presence of the Lord Lieutenant and a brilliant staff. The peeress made an excellent speech;

and the officers gave a ball in her honour the same night.

The Queen's proclamation for manning the navy arrived at Marseilles in the beginning of the week. There has not been time enough yet to ascertain the chances of success in enrolling British seamen, but the prospects are encouraging.

The exertions of the Admiralty are unremitting to complete a gigantic fleet, powerfully armed, and completely manned. The Imperieuse 51, Shannon 51, Royal Sovereign 131, Melpomene 51, and Agamemnon 91, will all be ready for sea in a few days, and a number of others are in a very forward state. Recruiting for the navy is going on well.

A considerable addition has been made to the Royal Laboratory and Military Store Departments of Woolwich Arsenal. The aggregate number of Government and contractors' hands now employed amounts to nearly 10,000 men and boys.

Orders have arrived at Vincennes, from Italy, concerning an improvement to be made in the new French *canons rayés*, which are not found to answer all the expectations which had been formed with regard to their capacity. Their range is found to be marvellous, but no means of securing a good aim could be accomplished, and the gun is said to be for the present abandoned.

The Charybdis, 20, screw steam frigate, one of the new heavy armed vessels, was successfully launched at Chatham, on Wednesday. She will be immediately brought forward for the steam reserve.

VOLUNTEER CORPS.

THE volunteer regiments are growing at length to imposing dimensions, and the meetings which are held daily in different parts of the country show an increase of the popular enthusiasm. At Reading, for instance, the mayor presided at a meeting for the formation of a corps, and speeches were made by men of all classes, including a most valuable address from the Rev. T. V. Fosbery. Lord Vivian went down to Cornwall expressly to attend a county volunteers meeting, at which he presided as Lord-Lieutenant. In the county of Shropshire, and at Woodbridge, Newcastle, Ipswich, and Halifax, preliminary measures have been taken, and opinions expressed as a necessity for some alterations in the Act of Parliament. Birkenhead will in the course of a day or two boast a volunteer corps of 600 fine young men, called the Wirral Rifle Regiment.

The civil servants of the Crown in London are taking steps in the same direction. The clerks in the Patent Office appear to have taken the lead with spirit.

A meeting at Belfast expressed discontent at the state of the law as regards Ireland in this question. It was determined to petition Parliament to consider the Irish sufficiently loyal to serve as volunteers. The Orangemen were permitted that privilege in the last war, and they wish to avail themselves of it again; while the rest of the population assert that their loyalty is not to be doubted.

At North Woolwich it has been resolved to form a corps composed of workmen, employed by Messrs. Silver, of Cornhill, who are ready to volunteer to the number of about 200. A rifle corps is about to be formed at Windsor, to be composed exclusively of her Majesty and the Prince's keepers, and men employed in the royal gardens, and farms, and in the Great Park. The corps will number about 150. Another class who are desirous of forming a strong regiment, are those employed on the metropolitan railways, who have held a meeting and enrolled many names, the London and North Western taking the lead.

At Cheltenham, at a volunteer meeting, the Earl of Ellenborough made another telling speech on Thursday. He said that it was not safe for us to remain permanently unarmed in the midst of an armed world. We were not prepared. The nations of the Continent were prepared; and they might depend upon it the invention of railways and of steam for naval purposes had most materially varied the means of committing sudden aggression upon us. He would tell such as decided to become riflemen what he understood to be their mission. It was to deprive the enemy of sleep from the day he landed until he slept in death. He ought to be present night and day by riflemen. We had men enough to give ample reliefs. There should not be a moment in which the enemy should sleep, and if he slept it must be under fire.

Several Assurance Companies have adopted a formal resolution, that "no extra charge will be made to assurers joining volunteer rifle or artillery corps." It is thought that a similar course will be generally pursued by all the other assurance companies.

A company has been formed by influential City firms to foster the Rifle Corps movement, and to give it a thorough system of combination and central organisation. It proposes to supply the clubs with a sound weapon and a good uniform, at a price

that will remunerate the company, yet at a lower rate than the clubs could supply themselves. The company also intends to extend to the Rifle Corps great facilities for payment by instalments; and will undertake to supply cartridges at a cheap rate.

We have also to chronicle meetings for the formation of corps at Yarmouth, King's Lynn, Exeter, Weymouth, and Longton. At Kensington, Mr. Pownall, Chairman of the Middlesex Magistrates, presided. In the county of Norfolk companies will be raised at Watton, Aylsham, and Fakenham (the latter mounted). The Sheffield volunteers, and many others, think the Government ought to find rifles. The Bristol and Hastings corps are equipped and practising, and at Newcastle the drill days are fixed. We must also mention Isleworth, Pontypool, Ipswich, Swansea, Greenwich, Leeds, Newport, Sheerness, Stroud, Bath, and Slough.

A letter from Paris says:—"The establishment of Rifle Corps has produced a great sensation in the French army. Of the probable policy of the French towards us, the prevailing sentiment dominant in the midst of the army here is, that an alliance with Russia is a *fait accompli*, and that a rupture with Great Britain is an *affaire decidée*. With what feelings the latter announcement would be received admits of no doubt to any one who has an opportunity of hearing the sentiments expressed upon the subject. Nor do the common soldiers attempt to conceal their hostility towards the English, as many an insulting remark that has come gratuitously to my ears can testify."

THE DERBY DAY.

SELDOM has this great race been run on a more splendid day than last Wednesday turned out, in spite of the lowering appearance of the early morning. The facilities offered by railway travelling seem year by year to increase the number of spectators at this national event. On the present occasion the Grand Stand was more crowded than ever, the crush of carriages on the hill larger, the excitement deeper, and the fun more boisterous than ever. The first race excited no attention; it merely gave people time to take their places and prepare themselves for the grand spectacle that was to follow. From the Grand Stand enclosure rose shouts which were distinct above every other sound. Bookmakers were engaged in "getting round," and backers of horses in "getting out," and they were quite indifferent to the scene in which they were playing not unimportant parts. The three leading favourites were pretty firm, and Newcastle was also brought with some force into the market. After 10 to 1 had been taken about him to money, he receded to 14 to 1 offered. Sir Joseph Hawley and Wells were fortunate, the former in owning the winner of a Derby two years in succession, and the latter in being able to ride it. Wells, who met with a fearful accident at Chester, has quite recovered from his hurts. George Manning has had Sir Joseph Hawley's horses under his care for barely three years, and during that time he has won two Derbies. The "ring" are, of course, the chief losers by the result of the race.

A host of fashionable people were present, but our space will not allow us to give the list of names; the royal family had its representative in the Duke of Cambridge, and several of the ministers assisted at the celebration of the "Isthmian Games." After the Bentinck Plate had been won in a canter by Orcehill, the great racing event of the year came off as follows:—

Sir J. Hawley's *Musjid* by Newminster, 8st 7lb. (Wells) 1
 Marionette (A. Day) 2
 Mr. R. Hill's *Trumpeter*, 8st 7lb (A. Day) 3
 Mr. W. Day's *The Promised Land*, 8st 7lb (W. Day) 4

Twenty-six others ran. The betting at starting was 2 to 1 agst. *Musjid*, 3 to 1 agst. *Promised Land*, 7 to 2 agst. *Trumpeter*, 12 to 1 agst. *Balnacoon*, 14 to 1 agst. *Newcastle*, 20 to 1 agst. *Ticket-off-Leave*.

IRELAND.

THE diver employed at the wreck of the *Pomona* has recovered two bodies, one of which had on it the sum of £326, and was identified as Mr. Henry, of the county Sligo, and the other his uncle, Mr. Hardy, on whose person £124 was found. A splendid silver speaking-trumpet was found lying on the deck of the vessel, and bore an inscription to the effect that it was presented to the captain, in 1837, by the cabin passengers. Several dreadfully mutilated corpses have been washed ashore.

A tragedy has occurred in the county of Galway. Mr. Ffrench, junior, of Ballinamore-park, and Mr. Richard Burke, the land steward of his father, have been found dead in the woods, the body of the one not in the same place as that of the other. Mr. Burke's remains were pierced with two pistol bullets. Mr. Ffrench is a son of the Hon. Martin Ffrench (stipendiary magistrate), and grandson of the late Lord Ffrench, the failure of whose bank and subse-

quent fearful suicide are yet fresh in the memory of the Irish public. Young Mr. Ffrench had laboured under an aberration of mind for the last two years, and attempted to take the life of a policeman about a year and a-half ago. Mr. Burke was a gentleman of high character in the county, and discharged the office of Deputy Sheriff at the late contested election for Galway. He has left a wife and two children to deplore their premature bereavement. There is no doubt that Mr. Burke was slain by young Ffrench, who afterwards committed suicide. At the inquest an open verdict was returned.

GENERAL HOME NEWS.

THE COURT.—The Queen and the Princesses Frederick William and Alice have paid daily visits to the Duchess of Kent, whose health is somewhat better. On Saturday the Queen and Prince, with their daughters, visited the aged ex-Queen of the French, at Richmond; and on Monday ran down to Windsor for an hour or two, to show the Princess Frederick William what alterations had taken place since her marriage. The same evening they all visited the Princess's Theatre, and on Tuesday were present at the opera at Covent Garden. The Queen gave a state dinner on Saturday, and on Wednesday there was a concert at Buckingham Palace, to which about 700 guests were invited. The principal vocal performers were Mademoiselle Titiens, Mademoiselle Meyer, Signori Gardoni and Belletti, and M. Zelger. The band and chorus amounted to nearly 200 performers.

THE PRINCESS FREDERICK WILLIAM.—Her Royal Highness, on Thursday, embarked at Gravesend on her return to Prussia, after a visit to England of twelve days. She was accompanied to Gravesend by the Queen, the Prince Consort, and the Princess Alice. Crowds of the inhabitants were present at the point of embarkation, and greeted the royal family with hearty cheers. Her Royal Highness bowed her acknowledgements, moving slowly along, so that every one present had a full opportunity of seeing her. She looked extremely well. The Queen and Prince Albert also frequently acknowledged the greetings of the people. The royal party proceeded at once on board the *Victoria* and Albert. Her Majesty remained on board the royal yacht for about three-quarters of an hour, when she returned by a special train to town. She was evidently deeply affected. The royal yacht, in charge of the Hon. Captain Denman, steamed away for Sheerness, where her Royal Highness was to spend the night.

SIR JOHN PAKINGTON ON NEUTRALITY.—At the dinner of the Worcestershire Society, on Saturday, the right hon. baronet said, it might and probably would be very difficult, if the war which had unhappily broken out in Europe should be long protracted, for England to preserve her neutrality. He could however assure them that the policy of her Majesty's present Government was really and truly neutrality. Nor did he know of the slightest reason at the present moment why that neutrality should not be preserved. He was sure that it was the interest of England to remain at peace, and he most earnestly hoped that her Majesty's Government would be able so to conduct the business of the nation as to allow England to continue in that peaceful condition in which all true lovers of their country desired it to remain. (Hear.) They had nothing whatever to do with the quarrels of the Continental Powers. It was, however, the duty of her Majesty's Government to take every possible precaution which human wisdom could devise in order to prevent England from becoming entangled in this most unhappy and, he would add, this most unnecessary war. Such a course of conduct upon the part of this country would, he was firmly convinced, be one that would make us respected by every other nation. He believed that he was justified in saying that other nations did respect England at the present time, and they would respect us the more if they found that we were determined to be prepared for any emergency that might arise, and to take care that the fleets of England were strong and ready to cope with any force that might be brought against them. That, he assured the meeting, was the policy of her Majesty's present Government.

KOSSUTH'S FAREWELL.—Louis Kossuth, addressing a meeting at Glasgow on Friday night, informed his audience that he should shortly leave England to aid the emancipation of his countrymen. It is understood that he will proceed directly to Piedmont, and may be permitted to confer with Louis Napoleon and Victor Emmanuel. Most emphatically insisting upon the duty of England to remain neutral, he said that if a contrary course were pursued, England's blood would be shed in streams, her money would be spent in hundreds of millions, incalculable confusion would be brought into her commercial relations, progress would be checked, and peaceful reforms arrested. The interference of England would strike a fatal blow at the cause of the oppressed nation-

alities. He could not see what possible interest the present ruler of the French could have in doing Italy harm; but he saw a great deal of interest which should advise him not to do Italy harm. What possible benefit could he derive from entering on the career of a conqueror? If he did so he believed it would be his positive ruin, as it was that of the first Napoleon; and the present Emperor of the French was not the man to fall by the fault by which his uncle was ruined. It had been in his (Kossuth's) mind from the first minute he set foot on English soil, that if ever an opportunity for asserting its independence presented itself to his country, he should not refuse it from Christian, Mahometan, or even the eternal devil himself. M. Kossuth concluded an eloquent speech with a prayer that freedom and Britain might flourish for ever.

MR. BRIGHT ON THE WAR.—At a non-electors' dinner, last Tuesday, the hon. member delivered a long address. Having dilated at considerable length upon the anomalies in the representative system, he adverted to the war. He believed that for about 200 years there had never been any considerable war in Europe in which the Government of this island had not become entangled. Our Government had on every occasion thrown itself, by means of men and money, and at the sacrifice of the best blood of England, into every contest which had been brought about. With reference to the war now going on on the Continent, everybody said we were to be neutral. He was almost stoned in the streets because he said that the blood of Englishmen should not be poured out to sustain a tottering and decrepid Mohammedan power. He now found people adopting the principle he broached five years ago. The Queen had issued a proclamation of neutrality; the ministers of the crown had announced neutrality; expectant ministers were in favour of the same policy; the newspaper press, and all those gentlemen who spilled much ink, and were responsible for the spilling of much blood, were now in favour of neutrality. Proceeding to enlarge upon his peculiar views as to the national defences, Mr. Bright said, with all our preparations for war, was there any more chance of an invasion than there was five years ago? Yet Government had stated that it was necessary for our defences to be increased. The hon. gentleman next referred to the inutility of the yeomanry and the militia, the former of whom had only distinguished themselves at the Manchester massacre. He did not know what the militia had done, because it was a point in dispute whether the militia was not a great nuisance. After alluding to the proposed enrolment of volunteer corps, the hon. gentleman said he was obliged to come to one of two conclusions. Either Government, while pretending peace, were looking forward to war, or they believed that there existed among the people a longing for military discipline. The Government thought that by taking advantage of it they should get a little popularity by doing that which their predecessors had omitted to do. They did not invite the non-electors, but should a war take place they would come then to the non-electors. With regard to the question of parliamentary reform, the hon. gentleman concluded by stating that he would have nothing to do with it beyond that which every member of parliament must have to do with questions as they arise. They might meet again, and he hoped they whom he was then addressing as non-electors might have their names enrolled on the list of the town.

MR. ROEBUCK, M.P., ON LORD PALMERSTON.—A number of gentlemen connected with the Galway steamship lines, dined together at Milford, in South Wales, on Saturday, from which port a branch of their traffic is to be conducted. Mr. Lever, M.P., presided, and Mr. Roebuck, who was present, spoke of our political prospects. He said, "We have to choose upon the 7th of June whether we shall have Lord Palmerston or Lord Derby for Prime Minister. That is the question which the House of Commons will have to decide. I shall be in the camp of the people of England, and that camp I sincerely believe to be opposed to Lord Palmerston. I am a poor independent member, and have to choose between one side or the other, and I say that the least mischief may come from not changing the Administration, and what is more, I believe that we shall succeed in preventing that change. I know that there has been a combination; I know that Cambridge-house has gone down to Pembroke-lodge, and that the ladies have met. I know that peace has been made, but England has been forgotten. The only consideration which is regarded is that of the parties themselves, but as an independent member my consideration is England, and for England's sake—I say for God's sake—don't choose Lord Palmerston. I believe that the House of Commons will not change the present Administration in consequence of that hurried compact between Lord John Russell and Lord Palmerston. Lord John Russell has in time past so far demeaned himself as to take advice from me; but upon the present occasion he has carefully abstained from that course, and not one word have I

heard, either from him or his followers, of the new compact made at Cambridge-house. I have found that Lord Palmerston is false and hollow, and that, as to his being a Liberal, I am now dispossessed of that belief, and I am convinced that the great enemy of the Liberal party is now to be found in Lord Palmerston, and upon that ground I will oppose him. Lord Palmerston's appearance as First Minister of the Crown would be throughout the whole Continent a torch of war. War I object to, and I believe that England cannot gain by going to war with any Power on the Continent. Our great interest is peace. Suppose Austria was to be the conqueror, what would be the result? Why, that Italy would be what she has been ever since the world began—at the feet of some other Power. Suppose France victorious, what would you have? You would have Frenchmen governing Etruria, Romagna, Naples, and Savoy. Kossuth, who has but one idea, says that the victory of Austria would be injurious to the other nations of the world. England is now at the very apex of civilisation—she is the torch of liberty. All that is great and liberal in the government of mankind has emanated from England, and I cannot but think that the victory of France over Austria would, by being detrimental to the interests of England, be injurious to the best interests of the world.

REFORM BANQUET AT LEEDS.—Sir John Ramsden and Mr. F. Crossley were entertained at Leeds on Monday by their constituents. In the course of the evening Sir John contradicted the rumour that he was to propose a motion of want of confidence in Ministers. No such proposition had been made to him, and if it had, he should have felt it his duty to have declined it, and for this reason, that he considered that any member who should take upon himself to propose to dismiss the Ministry ought to be able to assure the House that he saw his way to the formation of a more lasting and stronger Government. It was with the deepest regret, he said, that in the present divided state of the Liberal leadership he did not see his way to any such result. He had no confidence in the present Government, and if that question of confidence were directly brought forward he should vote in accordance with his opinion. The next speech of importance was that of Mr. Edward Baines, M.P., who advocated reform, neutrality, decision, and union; and contended that West Yorkshire had given a distinct opinion on all four points. He said the Liberal party must shortly be in power, and they must bring in an efficient measure of Reform.

THE ADDRESS.—We have reason to believe that the Address in answer to the Speech from the Throne, will be moved in the House of Commons by the Hon. Algernon F. Egerton, M.P. for South Lancashire; and seconded by Sir J. D. H. Elphinstone, Bart., M.P. for Portsmouth.—*Herald*.

STATE OF PARTIES.—The *Herald* gives the following classification of the new House of Commons:—Conservatives, 306; Independents, 65; Palmerstonians, 107; Russellites, 148; Brightites, 28. Thus the Conservatives outnumber the Palmerstonians by nearly three to one; they more than double the Russell Whigs; they have a majority of 31 over the combined Palmerstonians and Russellites; they beat these, even when strengthened by Mr. Bright's followers, by 23; and if half of the independents support the Ministers, they will command a majority of twenty at least.

NEUTRALITY.—The Manchester City Council at a special meeting on Wednesday, unanimously adopted a memorial to Lord Derby, in which the adoption of a policy of absolute neutrality in the present war was emphatically urged upon the Government.

CANCER HOSPITAL.—On Monday the foundation stone of a New Cancer Hospital was laid at Brompton; the Bishop of London presided at the ceremony, and the first stone was laid by Miss Burdett Coutts. The bishop made an impressive speech, in which he set forth the necessity that had been felt for such an institution, and the good which it had accomplished.

ANTI-SLAVERY SOCIETY.—This society held its annual meeting on Saturday; Mr. Gurney, M.P. in the chair. The report said that the slave trade was confined to one spot, Cuba, and that it was carried on under one flag only—namely that of the United States. What was called immigration, but was really the slave trade, was now promoted by France. In Abeokuta African cotton was beginning to be extensively cultivated. If the increase during the next ten years was proportionate to what it had been, Africa alone would be able of herself to supply this country with as much cotton as she required, the whole being the produce of free labour. It would, indeed, be deplorable if, in consequence of the emigration or slave trade promoted by France, this result should be checked. A resolution was adopted, expressive of the regret of the society at the loss which it had sustained by the death of Sir E. N. Buxton, and Mr. Joseph Sturge.

THE RUMOURED AMENDMENT.—It is said that an amendment on the address will be moved in the House of Commons by the Marquis of Hartington, on the part of the Whig opposition, and that it will be seconded by Sir Morton Peto, who, it will be remembered, was created a baronet by the last Whig administration.—*Herald*.

PUBLIC HEALTH.—The number of deaths in the metropolis last week was 1,028, which is a favourable indication of the public health, as that number is less by ninety than the average rate for the end of May. Scarletina and diphtheria are still prevalent. The number of births registered was 1,882. Dr. Letheby reports that the health of the City for the past week is satisfactory, only 21 deaths having occurred, against 45, the average number for the corresponding period for the last three years.

ALL SAINTS CHURCH.—The church in Margaret-street, Cavendish-square, one of the most magnificent religious edifices in England, was consecrated by the Bishop of London on Saturday. The Bishop delivered a sermon, in which he said, that while, however, the Church of England did not acknowledge any other forms than those of the Book of Common Prayer and Ritual, it had no desire rudely to shock the prejudices of any whose hearts might cling to ancient usages, although he believed that Christians of the present day would act wisely in yielding neither to longings for a more splendid ceremonial, nor to a too stern zeal for simplicity of worship. The church has cost an enormous sum, and among other munificent donors, Mr. Tritton, the banker, has given 30,000*l.*, and Mr. Beresford Hope 10,000*l.* Three collections on the day of consecration realised 2,300*l.*

DRINKING FOUNTAINS.—A meeting was held in St. Martin's Hall on Monday night for the promotion of what may be designated the drinking fountains movement. The chair was taken by Mr. Gurney, M.P., who has done so much in London to supply "thirsty souls" with refreshing draughts of clear, cold water. The speech of the night was delivered by the Earl of Carlisle, who narrated an interesting incident of French and Austrian soldiers suspending hostilities while some men and horses went down to the river to drink.

CONVOCAATION.—The Convocation for the province of Canterbury met on Wednesday. The Convocation sermon was preached in St. Paul's Cathedral. The dean of Bristol was elected prolocutor. The throne was occupied by the Bishop of London. There was a procession from St. Paul's Chapter-house to St. Paul's Cathedral, and the business was intoned, spoken, and preached in Latin. The ceremonies were altogether of a very pompous kind, and ended in an adjournment for three weeks.

RIOT AT BIRKENHEAD.—In this town a proposed cemetery, according to the Roman Catholics and Dissenters, ought to be placed under the control of the parish authorities; according to the Church party, a body of commissioners should have the management. On a poll the town decided for the Church view of the case, whereupon a mob of some thousands of persons made its appearance at the Town-hall, and succeeded in putting a stop to all business. Navvies and dock labourers appeared to compose the rank and file of this insurgent force, and they were so far organised as to march in compact masses. Their lungs and their cudgels constituted the weapons of war. On the appearance of a company of marines, however, with fixed bayonets, the mob dispersed considerably quicker than they had assembled.

TAILORS' TRICKS.—The City Clubs have discovered that certain suits of livery supplied to their servants, and paid for last year, have been sent in again by the contractor, and charged for as new clothes. The tradesman denied all knowledge on the subject, and stated that if the fact were so the fault must be with his foreman. The latter was called in, and upon being questioned on the subject he faintly. It was subsequently proved that the system had prevailed for eight years. Further denials being unavailing the head of the house had recourse to apologies, declaring that though he had always set his face against the practice he found that instances had occurred against his will. His foreman had told him that he could neither fit the servants nor please them unless some such arrangement as that complained of were occasionally connived at. It seems that about 1*l.* was the sum paid to the servants for a coat, and 7*s.* for a waistcoat. It was urged by the contractor that such transactions were of no benefit to him, or injury to the club, and were entered into simply to satisfy the servants; and as a precedent for what had been done he states that it is the invariable practice of all tailors who periodically supply liveries on a large scale. It was further urged that without sometimes satisfying the servants in this way, it would be almost impossible to retain the custom of their masters; indeed it was said a west-end club could be named "who had just paid for fifteen suits of livery, of which only two had been made and delivered, the rest having been returned clothes."

A resolution has been adopted by the committee of the club, putting an end to their dealings with the tradesman in question.

A NEW WEAPON.—The now celebrated Captain Norton writes to us to describe a remarkable weapon, the invention of Mr. Edward Charlesworth, of York, which he has shot with at Reilly's Gallery, 315, Oxford-street. He says:—"Mr. Charlesworth, being on an expedition in Mexico, where banditti were numerous, conceived the idea of converting the comparatively useless firearm known as the 'staff,' or 'stick gun,' into a highly effective weapon by the addition of what he calls a 'safety elevator,' which is a stock placed at right angles to the barrel, capable of being detached in a second and put into the pocket; yet so completely does it control the recoil, that a charge consisting of two and a half drachms of powder and one ounce and a quarter of shot may be fired without the smallest danger. Mr. Reilly, at the first discharge, put two or three shots into a mark not bigger than a penny-piece, the distance being fifty yards. Detaching the stock, Mr. Charlesworth converts his carbine into a most murderous weapon, by inserting at the muzzle an ingeniously contrived dagger or short bayonet."

Foreign News.

THE WAR.

BATTLE OF PALESTRO.

On Monday, King Victor Emmanuel, at the head of the Fourth Division of the Allied Army, crossed the Sesia near Vercelli, in the face of the enemy. The Austrians have from the beginning kept a large force, not less than 50,000 men, at Novara and Mortara because, if they are compelled to abandon those towns they must cross the Ticino. The Austrians seem to have fortified the villages of Palestro, Casalino, and Vinzaglio, situated within the angle formed by the road between Vercelli and Novara and that between Vercelli and Mortara, for when the King crossed with Cialdini's division, he found the enemy entrenched, and only carried their position after an obstinate struggle at the point of the bayonet. The Sardinians took two guns and some prisoners. That night the King slept at Torriane amongst his troops, on the left bank of the Sesia. Vercelli was illuminated to celebrate the victory, and the French Emperor transferred his headquarters from Alessandria to Casale. The Austrians did not let the King of Sardinia remain undisturbed in the threatening position of Palestro. The attempt to dislodge him was made next day, but utterly failed, and ended with a defeat of the Austrians, of far greater moral as well as strategical importance than the battle of Montebello. On Tuesday morning, therefore, the King, before he had time to strengthen his position, was attacked by an Austrian corps d'armée of 25,000 men. The King himself, at the head of the 4th Division, aided by the 3rd Regiment of Zouaves, rushed upon the enemy and defeated them with the loss, it is said, of eight guns and 1,000 prisoners. Amongst the troops who fought, the Zouaves, according to the account in the *Moniteur*, did great things. In the face of a battery of eight guns, they crossed a canal, climbed a steep height, drove 400 Austrians at the point of the bayonet into the canal, and carried away six guns. But, as at Montebello so at Palestro, the Sardinians bore the brunt of the contest.

The Austrians, though repulsed, at once arranged another attack for the same evening, and, about six o'clock, they endeavoured to dislodge the King from his position at Palestro. But again they were repulsed by Cialdini, the Zouaves, and the Sardinian cavalry. The details are wanting. The King displayed, according to his wont, that chivalrous and almost reckless courage for which, through life, he has been so famous. Two aides-de-camp were killed by his side, and he himself, according to one account, was wounded.

Whether the Austrians will bring up more troops and renew the attack on the King it would be unsafe to predict. The Austrians are obliged to maintain themselves in Novara and Mortara, some fifteen miles distant the one from the other, at the risk of exposing their communications with Milan, while the Sardinian force, being concentrated within eight or nine miles, may at their option fall upon either extremity of this line, or cut it in half. Possibly, therefore, the next move may be that the Austrians will re-cross the Ticino. At all events, the change of the French headquarters from Alessandria to Casale seems to point to some movement on the north bank of the Po.

ZOBEL'S PROCLAMATION.

The *Moniteur* publishes a proclamation issued by General Zobel, who commands the 7th Corps of the

Austrian army. It is dated Mortara, 24th May, and menaces with the severest penalties of war all persons who do not immediately announce the presence in their communes of French or Sardinian soldiers, in or out of uniform, of spies, or agents, &c. The most cruel part is where, for the neglect of a single individual in giving immediate information, the whole commune to which he belongs is to be visited with the same terrible penalty. The communes are, moreover, ordered to publish this proclamation "in all the churches, in the pulpit, and by means of the clergy, as also by all other means that may be more convenient." &c. These are barbarous measures.

PROGRESS OF GARIBALDI.

THE reports with regard to this gallant free captain are very contradictory, but we fear that he has sustained a severe repulse. On Saturday he arrived in Como, which town immediately pronounced in favour of Italian independence, and was illuminated to celebrate the arrival of the volunteers. Garibaldi, on Saturday, was in possession of Camerlato and Lecco, south of Como, where the Austrian corps of observation had been stationed the day before, so that this corps seems to be in full retreat upon Milan. The Valteline has risen in arms against Austria, and numerous volunteers from that place have joined the insurrectionary force, and have taken possession of the Austrian steamers which perform the regular service on the Lake of Como.

Garibaldi's proclamation to the Lombards denounces the Austrians in the terms to be expected from him. He calls upon all true Italians to rally round the standard of Victor Emmanuel, "chosen by the national will as our supreme chief," declares that he who does not aid the cause is a traitor to his country; but says not one word about Louis Napoleon or the French army.

Como has declared its adhesion to the King of Sardinia, and the population of the surrounding country is hastening to put itself under Garibaldi's flag.

The next account we received was that this brave man had received a check from the Austrians under General Urban, and that he had been forced to retire into the canton Tessin. On Monday he was before the fort of Laveno, on the Lago Maggiore. This is the place where the Austrian steamers on that lake are harboured and fitted out. He appears to have continued besieging Laveno in the course of Tuesday, the attack lasting all day, and it was even continued at night, but no result can as yet be reported. This movement is unmistakably a retreat. The Sardinian forces despatched to extricate him, commanded by General Cialdini, stationed at Vercelli, are represented as having been intercepted by the Austrians.

The news from Como is that Varese is again in the hands of the Austrians under General Urban's command. Garibaldi seems to have retreated before their superior force without another battle. A telegram, which the *Moniteur* has received, with the Turin date of Wednesday, states that the whole of the Valteline is in revolt; and we have still later information stating that the Sub-Governor of Sondrio, the town where the insurgents seem to have made their head-quarters, had fled into the Tyrol, escorted by soldiers, and carrying the public treasure with him.

Upon arriving at every place Garibaldi takes possession of it in the name of the King of Sardinia, whose sovereignty he proclaims. He then barricades it, establishes an office for the enrolment of volunteers, forms a national guard, installs in office a royal commissioner, leads away all those prepared at once to follow him, and starts off again. He entered Lombardy with 3,500 men, and four pieces of artillery. Now he has 6,000 men, and, it is said, a well-filled military chest.

VENICE AND THE ADRIATIC.

A LETTER from the Adriatic states that Admiral Jurien de La Gravière had made as many as seventeen captures down to May 20. One of his prizes is a fine three-masted vessel from Trieste, the Santa-Trinita. The recently instituted council of prizes will shortly sit to judge of the validity of these captures.

The Municipality of Venice has requested a reduction of the loan. The President and Vice-President of the Chamber of Commerce have resigned their official positions, as has also the Podesta Marcello.

A telegram from Venice, in the beginning of the week, stated that hostilities had begun, and that the Lido forts were cannonading the French squadron.

FRANCIS JOSEPH.

THE Emperor of Austria left Vienna for the seat of war on Sunday, amidst the cheers of the populace. He was accompanied by Marshal Hess and Count Grunze.

PARIS NEWS.—The Empress appears in perfect health and spirits, and is well received when she appears in public.

The opening of the church in the Rue d'Aguesseau is a great event for the English world in Paris, and one which has been received with the most general satisfaction. The incumbent, Mr. Forbes, is said to be for once the right man in the right place. He comes direct from the Isle of Man, where he has been incumbent of St. George's, Douglas, for eleven years. He has been accustomed to speak plainly to congregations of plain people, and the wholesome truths thus conveyed to the artificial society of Paris may be expected to be sown for future benefit.

The French people are growing tired of a slow war, and the French *ouvriers* are getting clamorous for more public money; so, in spite of the fact that barracks and many other public works have been at a stand-still for some time, because it was not convenient to find the means for defraying the cost of their completion, it is actually rumoured that the Tuileries is to be rebuilt, and that positive orders have been given for the demolition to commence on the 15th of the present month. New squares, planted with trees, for the recreation of the people—admirable in themselves—are projected for every part of the city and outskirts not already supplied with them; and lastly, it is announced that the Hotel de Ville is to be reconstructed! The *ouvriers* must eat and drink, and they like to dance; but will the *bourgeoisie* choose to pay the piper much longer? Certainly not, if many more loans have to be asked for in the name of Italian independence, grafted on French tyranny.

PRUSSIAN FINANCES AND POLICY.

A GOVERNMENT announcement was made on Wednesday, stating the conditions under which the officially ordered new Prussian Loan at 5 per cent. is to be issued. The issue is to be made in coupons of from 50 to 1,000 thalers, the payment of the interest to be half-yearly, and the redemption of the debt to commence from 1863 by the payment of 1 per cent. per annum. No reduction of the interest is to take place before 1870; the subscription to be received from the 6th to the 11th of June. In case the subscription should exceed 30,000,000 thalers those above 250 thalers are to be proportionately allotted. On subscription a deposit of 10 per cent. must be made; by the 8th of July, 30 per cent.; by the 22d of August, 25 per cent.; and by the 8th of October, 30 per cent. For this 95 per cent. subscribers will receive 100 per cent. nominal value, bearing 5 per cent. interest from July the 1st, 1859.

The *Dresden Journal*, pretends to be informed of a gradual approach between Austria and Prussia; but little of this is visible in the Prussian press, which pretends that the Prussian Government is little inclined to wage war for the sake of Austria. Count Pourtales, the Prussian ambassador at Paris, who went a short time ago to Berlin, has returned to his post, accompanied by his family, as if anticipating that his stay was not likely to be interrupted.

It is said that the Prussian squadron before long will join the English fleet, destined to protect the Baltic, or rather the entrance thereof. The Prussian ships which are to form part of the combined squadron are to set out for Copenhagen within a few weeks. As to the policy followed by Denmark, under present circumstances, it has declared its readiness to submit to the dictates of the Confederation, as far as Holstein and Lauenburg are concerned.

The Military Committee of the Federal Diet has approved the motion of Hanover to place an army on the Rhine, and that it will propose its adoption. It is thought, however, that it will not be brought before the Diet till after the return of the Prussian General Willisen to Berlin.

A despatch from Berlin, dated 27th instant, says that the first ban of the landwehr of Berlin has been equipped and armed. This step is merely to exercise the men with their new rifles.

WAR MEASURES IN FRANCE.

THE *Moniteur* is half filled with lists of nominations to the Legion of Honour, and grants of the Military Medal to the officers and soldiers engaged in the affair of Montebello, the former numbering 50, and the latter 70. The Sardinian General De Sonnaz is created a Commander, and six other Sardinian officers Chevaliers. The Military Medal is also conferred upon four non-commissioned officers, a trumpeter, and a private of the Sardinian army.

The army of the East is immediately to be increased from 80,000 to 150,000 men.

Admiral Bouet Willaumez has left Paris to take the command of the siege fleet at Toulon, composed of 32 vessels and gunboats. Rear-Admiral Dupony is to have a command for cruising on the coast, and Captain La Roncière le Nourry will operate in the rivers.

The Minister of Marine has just given orders for

the shipment for Italy of the siege matériel accumulated at Marseilles and Toulon. It will be put on board forty vessels. The guns are all rifled, and are 9 and 12-pounders; the field pieces are 4 and 6-pounders. The range of the small siege guns is from 4,000 to 6,000 yards.

The Minister of Public Worship has been ordered by the Emperor to express to the bishops of France his Majesty's entire satisfaction with the general tone of their addresses to their clergy on the occasion of the war.

French civilians are reported to look upon this war from their quiet homes as "*une affaire de quinze jours*." What do they say to this fact?—A house near San Siro, the ancient cathedral of Genoa, has been let to the French for four years; and another, in Piazza Raibetta, has been let to them, it is supposed as their head quarters, on a three years' lease, renewable at option for two additional terms of three years. French soldiers look upon Italian affairs in quite a different light:—"C'est pas pour des prunes," they say, "that we came over here."

Marshal Pelissier has left Paris for Nancy, the head quarters of the army he commands.

WAR POLICY IN AMERICA.

THE Washington correspondent of the *New York Courier and Inquirer*, writing under the date of the 19th ult., says:—"It is believed by army officers and others here that President Buchanan is quietly concentrating nearly the whole army along the Texas and Arizona frontiers of Mexico, and that a large fleet of war vessels is about to be gathered in the Gulf. His purpose seems to be exactly that carried out by Mr. Polk, in ordering General Taylor to march beyond the Nueces, in March, 1846, whereby a war was in reality commenced against Mexico, without the consent or knowledge of Congress. Mr. Buchanan has privately stated to parties desiring his intervention for the protection of certain American interests from the aggressive acts of the Miramon Government that Congress had withheld from him the power to act, and that he could do nothing more than instruct Mr. McLane to use his best efforts in behalf of American life and property. Notwithstanding these professions, it is the prevalent impression that the President is about to take the most decisive measures for sustaining the Juarez administration, and his movements are considered preliminary to a war of conquest and annexation."

The steam-frigate General Admiral, built at New York, for the Russian Government, had made a successful trial trip. The *New York Herald* says she will start about the 1st of June, under command of Captain Comstock, for Cronstadt, via Cherbourg. "This (adds the *Herald*) may be considered rather a significant fact in view of the alleged Russo-French alliance."

VICTOR EMMANUEL AND THE TUSCANS.

THE *Monitore Toscano* publishes the following order of the day of the 23rd to the Tuscan troops:—

"Tuscan soldiers!—On the first report of a national war you sought a captain to lead you against the enemies of Italy. I accepted the command, it being my duty to give order and discipline to all the forces of the nation. You are no longer soldiers of an Italian province; you form part of the Italian army. Judging you worthy of fighting by the side of the brave soldiers of France, I place you under the orders of my beloved son-in-law, Prince Napoleon, who has been intrusted by the Emperor of the French with important military operations. Obey him as you would obey me. His thoughts and affections are the same as mine and those of the generous Emperor who has descended into Italy as the champion of a just cause, and the defender of our national rights. Soldiers! the days of bold efforts have arrived. I count upon you; you must uphold and increase the honour of Italian arms."

"VICTOR EMMANUEL."

The *Independence Belge* says:—"The French Government appears anxious to prove that the presence of the Emperor's cousin in the Grand Duchy is, as it has constantly stated, caused purely by strategical considerations; and we are informed that it is about to take a step which will prove that it has no idea of establishing a French Prince at Florence. England, we are assured, is on the point of obtaining, or has already obtained, the abdication of the Grand Duke in favour of his son."

According to advices from Florence, Russia, Prussia, England, and Turkey are said not to have recognised the Provisional Government of Tuscany, and the representatives of those countries are also said to have withdrawn their flags.

MODENA.—The *Monitore Toscano* states that the Duke of Modena has carried away the money belonging to several public offices, besides 800,000*fr.* which were in the treasury at Reggio. Being resolved, moreover, not to leave anything for the French to get at, he has set all the game at liberty which

was kept in the preserves of San Felici. He has also ordered all the bridges to be destroyed, and the road of the Abetone to be rendered impassable.

THE PRINCE OF WALES AT LISBON.

THE PRINCE OF WALES is expected at Lisbon daily, and will remain some fifteen days, a telegraphic message to this effect having been received from the Queen by the British Minister. A meeting of the chief Lisbon merchants has been called to decide upon the best way of honouring the Prince's coming, and also to frame the address to be presented to him. Doubtless the King of Portugal will do his best to make the short stay of the Prince of Wales agreeable, on account of the very friendly relations he maintains with the British court.

In reply to a direct question the other day, the Minister stated in the Chamber of Peers that, in the existing state of affairs on the Continent, it is the intention of Portugal to maintain a strict neutrality.

The accounts of the wine crop from all parts of the country are very satisfactory, and promise an abundant supply. Under these circumstances we may look for a fall in prices.

NAPLES.—A proclamation has been addressed to the Neapolitan people by its new King, Francis II., on his ascent to the throne. The expectations which were by some connected with this event are not realised by the Proclamation. It is a meaningless document. Signor Antonini has arrived in Paris from Naples for the purpose of notifying to the French Government the accession to the throne of Francis II. It is asserted that he will also go to London and Brussels for the purpose of making a similar announcement at the Courts of those cities.

A British Minister Plenipotentiary will arrive directly to congratulate the new King. A French Minister, too, it is expected will arrive; and certainly a Sardinian Commissioner, in the person of Count Glamour, ex-Secretary of the Ministry for Foreign Affairs.

TURKEY.—News from Constantinople of the 20th says, that the Porte is fitting out a small squadron to cruise in the Adriatic, for observing the Montenegrins. The whole north-western angle of the Byzantine peninsula is in an agitated condition. The insurrection in the Herzegovina has broken out with renewed fury, and the Montenegrins are openly supporting it. In Serbia the people show their hostile intentions against the Porte as well as Austria, in the most unmistakable way. The latest news from the Turkish capital is up to the 25th. The Sultan has held a military review. The reserve will be immediately sent to Roumelia, and troops and ships will be sent to Albania. The Marseilles telegram states that the commander of the Turkish squadron destined for the Adriatic is to act under certain emergencies under the orders of an English admiral. On the 13th of April an Englishman called John Twitty was murdered near the cemetery, adjoining the Smyrna and Aidin Railway, his kulah (country-house) broken into and robbed, and his body was thrown into the well of the house, where it has since been discovered. The British Consul has offered a reward of £50 for the discovery of the murderers.

CANADA.—The news is devoid of interest. Some much needed rain had fallen, and the crops had been greatly benefited. The members of the administration were taking up their abodes in Quebec, that city having been selected as the seat of Government for a time.

UNITED STATES.—The American journals received by Monday's mail are occupied discussing the outbreak of war in Europe, and the probabilities of America being involved. The news from Europe confirming the outbreak of hostilities in Italy had revived the excitement in commerce in New York, particularly in the corn market, where large sales had taken place at further advance in prices, which were not, however, firmly maintained. San Francisco dates are to the 22nd of April, and 1,480,000 dols. in gold had reached New York. The reports of new discoveries of gold in British Columbia were partially credited in California, and a fresh emigration thence to Fraser River was expected.

Mr. Appleton, formerly Secretary of the United States' Legation at London, is about to retire from the post of Assistant-Secretary of State in the Foreign-office, which he has held since Mr. Buchanan came into power. The vacancy is not yet filled. Several persons have been suggested for the place; among others, Mr. Squier, formerly Chargé to Central America.

WEST INDIES.—Two steam propellers have been found abandoned on the east side of Cuba, and it was supposed they had landed cargoes of negroes. Some additional fires have occurred on Cuban sugar

estates. At Barbadoes the weather had been distressingly dry, and the young cane crop was not thriving well anywhere.

At Jamaica the weather, which had been exceedingly dry for some months past, had slightly changed, and some showers had fallen. The heat had been intense. The drought had told very heavily on the sugar crop.

Cuba has made provision against a decrease of production from natural causes, by a large extension of cultivation through the agency of the slave trade. The *Colonial Standard* says: "The fact is notorious that the slave trade now proceeds in Cuba as openly and as unrestrictedly as does the importation of flour from the United States. There is at this moment no ocean police to watch the traffic, and there is neither law nor authority to check it within the island. Slavers fit out, and sail from the port of Havana as notoriously and with as little concealment as a West India trader takes in her cargo of produce in our port for the West India Docks or for Liverpool. The prosperity of Havana, an eye-witness assures us, is unbounded. There is no such business in the universe as the 'Black Bird' trade, now that the American Government has succeeded in opening that trade, by their threat of making its suppression by Great Britain a *casus belli*. The imports of slaves into Cuba this year will, there is reason to believe, be the largest ever known."

Advices from Port au Prince state that of the thirty-five Cuban filibusters who recently landed at that place from the brig African only eighteen remained, the others having left the island. A Spanish war steamer was in port watching the movement of the filibusters.

CENTRAL AMERICA.—It is stated that the Congress of Nicaragua had refused to confirm the grant of land by President Martinez to M. Felix Belly, to aid in the canal project. From Greytown a correspondent writes on the 2nd: A Colonel Cooper goes to England, with the authority of the Nicaraguan Government, to conclude the contract according to M. Belly for making the canal and transit through the Isthmus of Panama via the Lake of Nicaragua; but it is thought by most people who have travelled that route to be an impracticable undertaking. I would advise no person to have any shares in the undertaking. The old entrance to the river San Juan is rapidly closing up.

MEXICO.—Advices received at Washington mention that in a short time there will be concentrated on the borders of Arizona, and near the northern provinces of Mexico, at least two thousand armed men, under experienced leaders. It is understood they will be invited by the Juarez Government to aid him should it become necessary, to establish his Government permanently. It appears by this report that there has been a secret understanding between the Government of Juarez and the leaders of the Arizona colonial scheme. It is expected that General Walker will meet them from the Pacific side, with a large party, in some of the northern provinces of Mexico, probably Sonora or Chihuahua.

SOUTH AMERICAN STATES.—Reports from the South Pacific state that new revolutionary movements had taken place in the south of Chile. In Peru the President and Congress were in direct opposition on every question, and members went into discussion armed with revolvers. On the 4th of April a revolution against President Robles and General Urbina broke out in Guayaquil, and a fight with the troops was expected, but decisive news could not be had, owing to the Peruvian blockade of the port. Chili is in revolution, the rebels being led by Galio, who possesses much power in the provinces. The Peruvians are still blockading Guayaquil, though it is expected that through the good offices of the Chilean minister the differences between them and the Ecuadorians may be arranged. There are good accounts generally from British Colombia; her Majesty's ship *Ganges* was at Valparaiso on the 16th April, and the *Alert* is expected at Panama daily with about 3,000,000 dollars.

CAPE OF GOOD HOPE.—The mail this week brings little news. The condition of the colony was peaceful; though the Kafirs had committed one or two murders near the Orange river. The Cape Town *Commercial Advertiser* says:—The capital and business of the colony have outstripped its population, and unless we can import human beings largely, our recent rapid rate of improvement will be materially checked. The two thousand immigrants or thereabout who have arrived under the present scheme, have rather increased than satisfied the demand. The first sod of the Cape Town and Wellington Railway was turned, with great ceremony, on the 31st March. At a recent public meeting of the inhabitants of British Kaffraria, it was resolved to petition Sir George Grey, as High Commissioner, against the annexation of that province to the colony, as suggested by the Home Government. Memorialists are in favour of a local government of their own.

WAR INCIDENTS.

THE BEY OF TUNIS AND THE ITALIANS.—We read in the *Opinione* of Turin:—"A distinguished Piedmontese officer, Count Raffo, has been for some time a minister of the Bey of Tunis. He easily made it clear to that prince that it would be an act which France would appreciate, to send into Italy a corps of Tunisians, for France is the powerful protector of the regency against the Divan of Constantinople. The Bey instantly saw the opportunity, and this is how it is that we have a Tunisian frigate at Genoa. Count Raffo has since disembarked, and proceeded to the King's head-quarters, and it will not be long before we shall hear of the results of this interview."

AUSTRIAN PRISONERS IN FRANCE.—A Marseilles letter describes the arrival at the harbour of the *Joliette* of some Austrian prisoners. They were in number about fifty—the first instalment of the 200 promised—were dressed in Austrian uniforms of the colour of unbleached linen, and were fine, well-made men. Some had lost their shakoes, and wore light blue undress caps; others had their cloaks rolled round their bodies, and all appeared to bear their position with quiet dignity, as become brave men and valiant soldiers, which French officers are foremost in acknowledging them to be. As soon as the ship arrived the news spread through the town, and crowds thronged down to the quays. Sentinels were placed on board the ship, but in other respects the prisoners seemed to suffer little restraint. Some were smoking and lounging over the bulwarks, looking curiously at the busy scene around. From some cause or other they were kept on board until 6 o'clock, exposed to the gaze of the crowds upon the quays, but whose conduct nevertheless was admirable.

THE DUC DE CHARTRES.—All accounts agree in speaking highly of the young Duc de Chartres, towards whom a kindly feeling, like that manifested towards a spoiled child, is manifested by every individual in the army. The young Duke is said to be indefatigable in the performance of his duties. His health is delicate; but no persuasion can induce him to abstain from participating in the fatigues of his comrades. He is tall beyond his strength, very slight, and very fair, and bears a strong resemblance to his father when a boy. It was a common saying at Claremont that the Duke de Chartres was kept alive solely by kindness and cod-liver oil; but the energy and steadiness he has developed in the service have already given proof that, as in many cases, vitality has been developed by the very circumstances which would have been dreaded as creating debility.

NAPOLEON'S MERCIFUL CONSIDERATION.—The announcement by telegraph, that his Majesty Napoleon III., in order to diminish as much as possible the evils of war, had decided that all wounded prisoners should be sent back to Austria without exchange, is regarded in Paris as a clever dodge for getting out of the difficulty of having announced more prisoners than are forthcoming. The supposition is simply ridiculous, for the authorities here do not deem it any discredit to be detected in misrepresentation. They rather chuckle over it, if it be *une bonne blague*, and think they have earned a claim to distinction or reward for its concoction. The most feasible hypothesis as to the causes of the Emperor's decision is, that, under the cloak of philanthropy, his Majesty will save the cost of doctoring and feeding the wounded men, and transfer the burden to Austria. When the news came, people laughed and joked over it, unanimously agreeing that its author was a *fin matois*—an expression intended to be more complimentary than it is dignified or respectful.

HEAVY MARCHING ORDER.—A letter from Genoa says of the French infantry, "It is strange to see what a load the little fellows carry, apparently without much inconvenience. I came up with a few companies of the 89th Regiment, and was astonished to observe nothing but the tops of their red caps visible over the mass heaped on their shoulders; and seeing several articles of which I did not understand the use, I walked alongside a sergeant, who explained them to me. On the top of the knapsack was one of the sheets of canvas that form their tent, one of the supporting poles of which stuck up most uncomfortably as high as each soldier's head. Above the tent lay six days' biscuit, while a great loaf of bread, and occasionally a book, was passed under the straps that support the knapsack. Under each man's left arm was a small bag, full of every kind of odd and end for which he had found no place elsewhere. On his right side hung a can, which would hold at least a quart, and a little tin drinking cup, the inevitable canteen box being pressed into the small of his back. Altogether it is impossible that this weight amounts to less than 60 lbs., and I believe our English soldier, in heavy marching order, is not burdened with more than 24 pounds. Their discipline is much less strict than ours."

LITERATURE.

LITERARY NOTES, ETC.

THAT well-known correspondent of the *Times*, "S. G. O.," writes to call public attention to a mystery which, he thinks (and we agree with him), ought to be cleared up. He says:—"In certain circles appeal has been made to the charity of individuals on the part of an author highly esteemed by the public. His advocates say he is in most straitened circumstances; that, such has been the conduct of his publishers, he has received the poorest remuneration for the labour by which they have reaped vast profit. He has gratefully accepted donations of money from individuals of high position, and others, I know, are canvassed for the same purpose. A Mr. Joseph Liggins, of Attleborough, is the suffering author, who, it is said, wrote lately in your columns a short note as to the authorship of "Adam Bede," under the signature of "George Elliot." Mr. Liggins declares himself to his friends as the author of that work and another, published by Blackwood as by "George Elliot." I have seen a letter from a clergyman who knows him, stoutly adhering to the faith of Joseph Liggins as the author of "Adam Bede," the writer of the note to you, and the sufferer from a publisher's niggardly dealing. I have seen more than one letter from Mr. Blackwood altogether denying the story of Mr. Liggins; declaring that he did not write the works in question, and asserting in the most positive way that the said Mr. Blackwood is in constant most friendly communication with "George Elliot," the author of "Adam Bede," who is in no such straitened circumstances, and under no sense of injustice as regards the profit of his labour. I challenge those who have collected money for Joseph Liggins, of Attleborough, as the suffering author of "Adam Bede," to prove Mr. Blackwood guilty of stopping the current of charity to a deserving author by a falsehood, or at once to admit their *protege* to be insane or an impostor." The *Times* remarks in an editorial note to this letter, that they have no knowledge of Mr. Liggins, and no desire to penetrate a secret which the author of "Adam Bede" has a perfect right to preserve; and adds:—"We have the best authority for stating that he is entirely satisfied with the treatment he has received from his publishers, whose liberality, indeed, seems to have been almost beyond all literary precedent."

In our last week's "Notes" appeared, by some singular mischance, a very erroneous statement with regard to Mr. W. M. Thackeray. That gentleman, whose present serial work is drawing to a close, has promised his co-operation, not to Messrs. Bradbury and Evans, but to Messrs. Smith and Elder, who are on the point of commencing a new magazine of a novel description.

In the fashionable news of last week we notice that Mr. and Mrs. Longman entertained at dinner all the contributors to the work just brought out under the auspices of the Alpine Club, "Peaks, Passes, and Glaciers," at a soiree and concert, at which most of the literary celebrities of the day assisted. Balma, the well-known Chamouni guide, was present.

A monthly publication, the size of the *Athenæum*, has been produced by Messrs. Kent and Co. It is called the *Literary Record*, and is of great merit. It is intended to be analytical rather than critical, and gives synoptical views of the nature and objects of different works, the contents being described rather than criticised, lauded, or condemned. We look upon this department of the *Record* as deserving to be held in special favour by the reading world. English Educational Periodicals are then noticed; Parliamentary Papers, their contents and prices are catalogued, and the title of articles, &c., in the principal Magazines and Reviews of the month are given. An extraordinary feature, which displays no small ability, is an index to the *Times* newspaper, which seems to be exceedingly complete and correct. The remainder of the number is occupied with announcements and gossip, literary, artistic, and scientific, and a List of Books for the Month, English, French, and German.

Messrs. Smith, Elder and Co., in their monthly list for June, announce "The Elements of Perspective," by John Ruskin, M.A., accompanied by thirty diagrams; "Personal Narrative of the Voyage of H.M.S. *Barracouta* to Japan, Kamtschatka, Siberia, Tartary, and the Coast of China," by J. M. Tronson, R.N., with views in tinted lithography and charts; "Shelley Memorials," edited by Lady Shelley; "Campaigning Experiences in Rajpootana and Central India during the Suppression of the Mutiny in 1857-8," by Mrs. Henry Duerley, author of a "Journal kept during the Russian War;" "Cousin Stella, or Conflict," by the author of "Violet Bank and its Inmates."

The prospectus of a new weekly journal, *L'Indipendenza Italiana*, has just reached us. It is to be edited in three languages, Italian, French, and English, and is intended to be a faithful mirror of opinions and events, directly or indirectly affecting the realization of the cherished desire of the Italians for national independence. Mr. Jeffs takes an interest in it, and is, we believe, the English publisher.

The Paris correspondent of the *Critic* says:—"M. Théophile Gautier paid a visit to Russia last winter, and there were a good many surmises as to the object of his journey. We have the solution now in the form of the first part of a work on the treasures of Russian art, ancient and modern, charmingly illustrated by héliographic plates, executed by Richebourg, and published simultaneously at St. Petersburg and by Gide, of Paris. The first number contains a minutely detailed description of the church of St. Isaac. Amongst the subjects for the future numbers are the various imperial palaces—the Winter Palace, the Hermitage, Tsarkoë-Sélo, Peterhoff, and Gatchina; the Kremlin, the church of Vassili-Biagennoi, and the convent of Saint Serge. The work is a true *livre de luxe*; it will occupy six hundred pages folio, and two years and a half in publication.

THE HANDBOOK OF DINING: OR, HOW TO DINE. THEORETICALLY, PHILOSOPHICALLY, AND HISTORICALLY CONSIDERED. Based chiefly upon the "Physiologie du Goût" of Brillat-Savarin. By Leonard Francis Simpson, M.R.S.L. Longmans.

PERHAPS if this little volume had been published a few months ago it would have saved the appearance of a vast amount of epicurean nonsense which was written in various journals respecting the momentous question, "What shall we have for dinner?" We are afraid that, with a great many people, the question is "How shall we dine at all?" And it seems to us very like an insult to the great mass of human misery, to find in the very same column with the miseries of the destitute poor, the piteous complaints of a pack of dyspeptic Luculli, bemoaning their hard fate in having to put up with a turbot, haunch of mutton, and boiled fowls. Perhaps the best remedy for a Heliogabalus like "G. H. M."—the gentleman who takes credit for spending so much money upon the gratification of a single appetite, and who recommends moss roses as fit playthings for sensible men—would be to sentence him to prison diet; or, worse still (alas, that it should be so!) work-house diet, for the next six months; but that not seeming readily feasible, perhaps the next best thing to be done is, to bring before him an authority about eating and drinking greater than his own, and awe him into silence by the species of reverence which alone is capable of reaching his *sensorium*.

Now, Brillat-Savarin is just such an authority. His work, called "Le Physiologie du Goût," must be very well known to many of our readers in its original form. It is a work celebrated among *gourmets*, and recognised beyond all others for the variety and skill with which it deals with the pleasures of the palate. It is philosophical, historical, reflective, narrative, and anecdotal; to some extent, also, practical. It is well written, and, consequently, readable; and, as a proof of the estimation in which it is held in France, the great novelist, De Balzac, deemed it worthy of receiving a pendant from his inimitable pen. Who knows not the subtle and witty, if slightly immoral "Physiologie du Mariage?" The volume before us is Savarin's book dressed up in a new form; and although we certainly should have preferred to have had it without Mr. Simpson's sauce, it will prove very welcome and readable to those who are unable to enjoy it in the original. Some of the new matter which Mr. Simpson has introduced is good enough in its way; but the translation is bad, the style far from elegant, and in some parts he very clearly shows that he does not comprehend the intention of his author.

Brillat-Savarin was a French lawyer; at the end of his life a kind of judge—of other things than eating and drinking. He lived a large part of his life at Belley, in the Département de l'Ain, but was familiar with Paris society and good company generally throughout France. He was born in 1755, and lived to see the first Napoleon in power. List to some of the sound and sensible maxims of this modern Trimalchio! Here are two to be pondered over: "The discovery of a new dish does more for the happiness of mankind than the discovery of a new planet." And, again; "Men who eat heartily, or get drunk, do not know how to eat

and drink." It would be well for some gourmands if they bore this in mind. Here, again, is a piece of admirable social wisdom expressed in a few terse words: "To wait long for a guest is a breach of politeness to all who have arrived punctually;" and here a maxim to be treasured and practised by every host: "When you invite a man to dinner, never forget that during the short time he is under your roof, his happiness is under your hands."

We pass by the chapters devoted to the history of eating. They are full of learning and bear the marks of much research; but what care we for the history of our dinners. Some dishes are, indeed, historical, as the Paschal lamb, Jacob's pottage, King James's knighted loin, Queen Elizabeth's goose; but Savarin takes no notice of these. The most interesting part of his historical chapters is where he treats of the origin of that capital modern invention, the *restaurant*—an invention which relieves us of the cares of housekeeping, enables the houseless to live like a prince, so long that he bears money in his purse. It is a magnificent truth which Savarin gives utterance to, though not very comforting to many, when he announces that, thanks to the restaurateur, "a man with a few pounds in his pocket may dine like a king."

Some of Savarin's anecdotes, illustrating the voracity of the human appetite, will excite wonder, if not incredulity; and certain of the worthy jurisconsult's anecdotes are so free in their tendency that we are inclined to believe that Mr. Simpson did not quite understand their tendency, or he could have modified them. That about the *poularde de Bresse* is (to use a moderate expression) *un peu libre*.

Ere we close the volume, let us add, in qualification of the remarks with which we opened this article, that it is not the moderate, but the immoderate, study of these matters that we object to. It has been well said that man is the only creature that eats, for all other animals do no more than feed; and it is incontestible that, inasmuch as the health depends mainly upon the digestion, and the digestion upon the moderate gratification of a healthy appetite, no sensible man ought to assume indifference about the function of life. It is good to enjoy the goods that nature offers us; but then, as him of Tarsus recommended (and he was in every respect a gentleman), let it be "without gluttony."

ENGLAND AND HER SOLDIERS. By Harriet Martineau. With three Illustrative Diagrams.—Smith, Elder, and Co.

THAT such a book as this should have been written by a woman is a distinguishing mark of the age. If any theme were distinctively a man's, surely the treatment of our soldiers, in barracks and elsewhere, is the one. But here, in a true masculine spirit, we have the question and its statistics fully debated, and the conclusion logically deduced. Martineau would be on paper what Nightingale was in the camp.

She states the case clearly enough. The fine set of young men selected for military service ought to yield a smaller amount of mortality, except under the head of casualties, than any other class; but, instead of this natural result, they exhibit a proportion of deaths frightfully large in comparison with the most unhealthy classes of society in general. Furthermore, only the most robust are taken for soldiers, and the inferior candidates for enlistment are thrown back upon society, to count in the comparison which they render unfair. Again, when the soldier becomes invalided, he is returned upon society in the same way, so that the soldiers are not only "the pick" of mankind, in the first instance, but they remain so by transferring to civilian society all who sink below the mark of active duty. Yet of this most healthy class, twice as many of them die as of the least healthy order of people in Great Britain. The proportion, Miss Martineau adds, "becomes aggravated abroad."

Miss Martineau enlarges on this topic until she thoroughly exhausts it. She has, however, to record that we have at least commenced the needful reforms. At the commencement of the last war, they were still needful and unsuspected. The battalions landed at Gallipoli suffered want in all its shapes. Four sanitary commissioners had been sent out beforehand, but their representations were disregarded. They had no place, and consequently, no power in the army. Miss Mar-

tainian insists that henceforth they shall have both. Her aim is to utilise the experience of the late war. She would establish responsibility, and link it with the system, so that the blame thrown on it should include individuals, and bring the culprits to account.

The diagrams with which the work is illustrated show the causes of mortality that operated on our armies in the East, and the amount of it in the hospitals and elsewhere. But what are such illustrations to the graphic one contained in the following fine description? It relates to the question of food:—

"We might call a sickly child 'a sickly plant,' and do our best to nourish it; but we did not regard a thronged city, or an army, as a forest of trees, whose vigour depends on their nutrition. I have seen in Kentucky woods, where for miles there was scarcely a stunted plant,—the trees growing far enough apart for a carriage to pass every where,—the soil light and dry, and producing fine turf instead of rank weeds, and the verdure of each season lying thick about the roots, so as to manure every tree abundantly and without intermission; so that the beeches and hollies spring to a height that we have no idea of in England, and nothing but our British oaks can compare with the Kentucky forest trees in stability. I have also seen a forest in the Mississippi valley, where the state of things was very different. Underwood and parasitical plants shrouded the whole space, so that the air was stagnant; rank weeds impoverished the soil; vermin pierced the bark, and corrupted the heart of many a tree: each one that fell left a slimy under its upturned root, and the poisonous water spread till it loosened the soil far and wide. Then, if a gale came from the east, after frolicking the Kentucky giants, and doing them no harm in the playful wrestle, it had all its own way in the ill-fed and ill-ventilated forest. Down went every outward tree at the first stiff blow: and if the gale strengthened to a hurricane, the very heart of the forest was at its mercy. I have seen a wide gap through the very midst, where not a tree remained standing, but every one was mapped off at its weakest part. Thus was it with our force at the Crimea. Sapped by hardships, exhausted by want, infected with disease, when the epidemic came it laid everything low, felling thousands in their prime, and breaking them down at their weakest part. Now we know how it happened, may we not say that it can never happen again? We have only to say that it never must happen again."

We leave this citation to make its due impression on the reader's mind. It will surely induce him to peruse the whole treatise.

NATURE v. CONVENTION.—THE TWO PATHS; being Lectures on Art, and its Application to Decoration and Manufacture, delivered in 1858-9, by John Ruskin, M.A. With two plates.—Smith, Elder, and Co.

The sculpture or painting of organic form is the vital law on which all noble design depends. It lies, says Mr. Ruskin, at the root of all that he has ever tried to teach respecting architecture or any other art. But it is the one least attended to. In consequence of the neglect of this principle, so-called Gothic or Romanesque buildings are now, says our author, "rising every day around us which might be supposed by the public more or less to embody the principles of those styles, but which embody not one of them nor any shadow or fragment of them, but merely serve to caricature the noble buildings of past ages, and to bring their form into dishonour by leaving out their soul." The deteriorative power of conventional art over nations forms the subject of Mr. Ruskin's first lecture. The want of art-structures among the scenery of a country, as in Scotland, is a great drawback from the beauty of the landscape. In India, on the other hand, decorated works in all materials capable of colour, whether marble or metal, are frequent; and these materials are almost inimitable in their delicate application of divided hue and fine arrangement of fantastic line. The two races of the jungle and of the moor exhibit two separate national capacities, distinctly and accurately opposed. The Indian rejoices in the art with which he is eminently and universally endowed; the Highlander is careless and apparently incapable of it. Similar are the differences in their moral character; and the balance of these is in favour of Scotland. Moreover, the records of history prove that the nations which possessed a refined art were always subdued by those who possessed none. Singularly, too, "the period in which any given people reached their highest power in art is precisely that in which they

appear to sign the warrant of their own ruin; and from the moment in which a perfect statue appears in Florence, a perfect picture in Venice, or a perfect fresco in Rome, from that hour forward probity, industry, and courage seem to be exiled from their walls, and they perish in a sculptural paralysis or a many-coloured corruption."

Are these things related as cause and effect? In the two nations above opposed we but see the effects upon moral sentiment of art without nature, and of nature without art. Each suffers on account of its specific deficiency. Art, however, irrespective of the interpretation of nature by it, is destructive of whatever is best and noblest in humanity; while nature, however, simply observed or imperfectly known, is, in the degree of the affection felt for it, protective and helpful to all that is noblest in humanity. Let art be also devoted to the record or the interpretation of nature, it likewise will be healthful and ennobling. Thus purified of the traditional and the conventional, art is no longer deteriorative, but will recover and impart vigour. These principles Mr. Ruskin has illustrated at great length. He is particularly hard on the architects who, without knowledge of other arts, protest against natural beauty, and endeavour to substitute mathematical proportions for the knowledge of life they do not possess, and the representation of life of which they are incapable. The history of architecture proves, from its earliest dawn in Lombardy to its last catastrophe in France and England, that sculpture, founded on love of nature, was the talisman of its existence. "Gothic," exclaims the lecturer, "is not an art for knights and nobles; it is an art for the people; it is not an art for churches or sanctuaries; it is an art for houses and homes; it is not an art for England only, but an art for the world; above all, it is not an art of form or tradition only, but an art of vital practice and perpetual renewal. And whosoever pleads for it as an ancient or a formal thing, and tries to teach it you as an ecclesiastical tradition or a geometrical science, knows nothing of its essence—less than nothing of its power."

Here is the gist of Mr. Ruskin's new book. Of the two paths above described, this is the one he recommends. He speaks like Sir Oracle, and expects acquiescence. "Let no dog bark." The moral character of the man has, however, something to do with his work. The perception of nature is never given but under certain moral conditions. He grants, therefore, to the student the choice between "two paths." He may produce conventional ornament—"may approach the task as the Hindoo does, and as the Arab did, without nature at all—with the chance of approximating his disposition somewhat to that of the Hindoos and Arabs; or, as Sir Joshua Reynolds and Velasquez did, with, not the chance, but the certainty, of approximating his disposition according to the sincerity of his effort—to the disposition of those great and good men."

The application of art to manufacture and decoration is the end and purpose of the volume. Decorative is distinguished from other art only by being fitted for a fixed place, and in that place related, either in subordination or in command, to the effect of other pieces of art. Then comes the fact of facts, that all the greatest art is that which is so fitted and so related. There is no existing highest art, says Mr. Ruskin, but the decorative. "The best sculpture yet produced has been the decoration of a temple-front—the best painting the decoration of a room. Raphael's best doing is merely the wall-colouring of a suite of apartments in the Vatican, and his cartoons were made for tapestries. Correggio's best doing is the decoration of two small church cupolas at Parma; Michael Angelo's, of a ceiling in the Pope's private chapel; Tintoret's, of a ceiling and side wall belonging to a charitable society at Venice; while Titian and Veronese threw out their noblest thoughts, not even on the inside, but on the outside of the common brick and plaster walls of Venice."

These be stirring facts for the decorator. May they inspire him with a worthy ambition! He must have genius—he must have industry. Without work, genius is barren; but without genius, sympathy, and imagination, work is of little worth. The decorative builder is an author with special privileges. He has not "to plead for a hearing, or to fear oblivion. Do but build large enough, and carve boldly enough, and all the world will hear you; they cannot choose but look."

Such, in the fewest words, is the spirit of Mr. Ruskin's new volume, which is embellished with two steel engravings, and other occasional illustrations. It is well calculated to encourage the humblest worker, and stimulate him to artistic effort.

THE LIFE OF JOHN STEGGALL, A Suffolk Man; Narrated by Himself, and Edited by the Author of "Margaret Catchpole." Simpkin, Marshall, and Co. It will be sufficient for us to record the second and enlarged edition of this work. A man who has been "a gipsy, a soldier, a surgeon, a fellow-commoner of Corpus Christi College, Cambridge, and is now a clergyman—a curate of many years' standing in the Church of England"—will be sure to find a wide circle of readers.

SERIALS.

BLACKWOOD'S EDINBURGH MAGAZINE, No. DXXIV.—Political matter constitutes much of this number but it is of a thoroughly harmless character. For instance, we are told that by social freedom is meant "independence of the tyranny of clique, of which perhaps the strongest examples appear to be found in America; and France, though in comparison with England she may not be a free country, has a perfect right to be the champion of freedom as against Austria, bound hand and foot by her fatuous concordat with the See of Rome." Very well. "The Luck of Ladysmede" adds a fourth part; and a paper on Lord Macaulay and Marlborough takes a fair estimate of the faults and merits of the historian. The number on the whole is solid, but heavy.

FRASER.—The number for this month opens with a defence of Sir John Coleridge from the charges of Mr. Buckle, made in the previous number, in relation to the trial, at Bodmin, of one Pooley, for blasphemy, written on gates and styles. The subject is continued in the following paper on the essay concerning "Man and his Dwelling Place," of which we ourselves gave a full account some month or two since. The tale of "Sword and Gown" is continued, and also that of "Holmby House." There is, also, a paper on Bacon's History of King Henry VII., in which the critic dwells on the remarkable resemblance between the mind of Bacon and that of Shakespeare. "Bacon's powers," he says, "in their diversity and in their strength, passed all ordinary human limits; he was as much an actor as a thinker, and his mind was capable of the utmost variety of exertion. In this variety, in a flexibility that can follow the remote and winding passages of every theme; in a deep penetrating insight into the dispositions of men; in an exquisite sense of humour, and especially in a candid impartiality (the result, probably, of that flexible thought rather than of any effort at justice), he resembles Shakespeare; while there is in his serious meditation a deep majestic pathos, such as is hardly to be found in any other author." The number is one of more than average excellence.

TITAN.—The story of "Getting on" is continued from the 18th to the 21st chapter. The number opens with a fanciful paper on "An Unknown Land," or, as it is interpreted, the land of exile. There are in it profound reflections on the Revolution of 1848-9, which in the writer's opinion destroyed the prestige of royalty, though it secured for the time the absoluteness of despotism. Three sentences merit citation. "Freedom is of no particular country. Liberty has no nationality. Right is cosmopolitan." "Who reads all the Novels?" is the title of a clever paper on a subject of more importance than it seems. The number is altogether one of considerable merit.

ART-JOURNAL.—The present is a most excellent number. Among the illustrations are Sir C. L. Eastlake's "Sisters," and Michael Angelo's "Last Judgment;" Berghem's "Herdsman," and several works of art in Rome, which really enrich the pages. The Exhibitions, also, furnish ample reports.

ENGLISH CYCLOPEDIA OF ARTS AND SCIENCES. Conducted by Charles Knight.—Part V. contains some interesting articles on Beauty, Bayeux-Tapestry, and other topics comprehended under the same initial. The alphabetical arrangement carries us down to the term "Bombardier."

NATIONAL MAGAZINE.—Part XXXII. An admirable collection of elegant essays and tales. Mr. Brough's "Miles Cassidy" becomes more and more interesting. There is also a report in full of Mr. Heraud's Lecture "On Poetry and its Connexion with the Arts," which will be read with great interest. It concludes with an extract from his poem of "The Pleasures of Genius," published in the "Monthly" of 1839. Mr. Heraud would do good service if he would suffer the whole of this excellent didactic to be reprinted. The illustrations are excellent.

LORD BYRON'S POETICAL WORKS.—John Murray. Part V. contains "Werner," "The Hours of Idleness," "Hints from Horace," "The Waltz," &c. The engraving is illustrative of Parisina's death, by Westall.

IRISH QUARTERLY REVIEW. No. XXXIII., for April.

—This periodical is in the ninth year of publication, and has therefore fulfilled a mystical period of life, that may be taken for success. The number is preceded by a long compendium of the Jebb and Crofton controversy on the reformation of criminals. The articles treat of the French Revolution, as told by Edmond and Jules de Goncourt; of International Agricultural Exhibitions, of the Blind, of Minstrelsy, and other topics of general interest; all of which are treated with due weight and care.

AEROSTATIC MAGAZINE, 1859. Edited by H. Coxwell.

—The first number appeared, it seems, in 1845; since which date the writer has made more than two hundred ascensions, and now aims, by means of the present publication, to give a scientific direction "to this branch of recreation." Balloons themselves, he states, can be directed, and points out various methods of effecting this purpose. He likewise proposes to start a large balloon for passengers to go daily from some distant part of England, and land them near the towns on their way according to the wind that would blow—if from the south for the north part of England or Scotland, and so forth. A central station is all that is necessary.

DOWELL'S LIFE OF JOHNSON. Edited by John Wilson Croker, with illustrations. John Murray. —Part IV. is embellished with a view of Lichfield, and carries down the biography to the year 1773.

POETICAL WORKS OF THOMAS MOORE, Parts II. and III. (Longman, Brown, Green, Longman, and Roberts) contain Irish melodies, national airs, sacred songs. "The Loves of the Angels," and the "Anacreontic Odes," all admirably printed.

THE VIRGINIANS. No. XX.—The history draws rapidly to a conclusion, and as lamps and candles flame and flicker up ere going out, so this tale improves and brightens. There is much nice description, and some touches of fine feeling, in the winding up the love affair.

WORKS OF THE REV. SYDNEY SMITH.—Part VI. Longman, Brown, Green, Longman, and Roberts. Peter Pymley's Letters are concluded, with some Sermons, Speeches, Letters, and particularly the letter to the Electors on the Catholic question.

LE FOLLET contains the usual fashions, with three coloured engravings, and a variety of costumes.

ENGLISHWOMAN'S JOURNAL.—No. XVI. contains ten articles, among them a poem by Isa Craig, good, but artificial.

GALLERY OF NATURE, by the Rev. Thomas Milner, M.A., F.R.G.S. This is a new edition, carefully revised. It is embellished with a beautiful Map of the Heavens in November, December, and January.

CASSELL'S POPULAR NATURAL HISTORY. —Part III. is profusely embellished with specimens of the monkey tribe.

CASSELL'S ILLUSTRATED FAMILY BIBLE, Part I. —This specimen number is profusely illustrated with engravings from our living artists, and with woodcuts of mountains and other natural features of local scenery. It is of quarto size, on excellent paper, beautifully printed, and is accompanied with notes which appear to have been carefully compiled.

CASSELL'S ILLUSTRATED FAMILY PAPER. —Part XVIII., Vol. III., continues Mr. J. F. Smith's tale of "Substance and Shadows," with an immense variety of other articles.

PERRY POST. —Vol. IX., No. VI. A religious spirit leads this number, and Prayers are supplied for the present time of war.

MISCELLANIES.

POEMS, by Eldred. —W. Kent and Co. The writer has yet to master the elements of versification. His matter is better than his form.

CHRONICLE OF THE HUNDRETH BIRTHDAY OF ROBERT BURNS.—This is a large volume of more than 600 pages, and contains some eloquent speeches by remarkable men.

CATHARINE.—By the author of "Agnes and the Little Key." Knight and Son.

A PASTORAL ADDRESS, to the younger members of his congregation. By a writer whose style is pleasing.

THE LILY OF TIFLIS.—From Georgian Church History. This forms the fourth number of "Historical Tales," published by Messrs. J. H. and J. Parker.

ENGLAND SUBSISTS BY MIRACLE. By Feltham Burleigh.—Mr. B. writes with energy and eloquence. The meaning of the title is, that England takes too little care of herself, and ought to take more. The brochure teems with important suggestions.

A LETTER TO THE EARL HOWE. By W. Latham. This is the second edition of a pamphlet containing "Facts and Remarks relating to the Monitorial system at Public Schools, and more particularly as to

the propriety of punishing their sixth-form boys schoolfellows."

MENTAL ARITHMETIC. By Hugo Reid. Longman, Brown, and Co.—This little work contains the principles of arithmetic for the learner, and numerous exercises, with the answers for the teacher. Its utility is obvious.

A MANUAL OF PUNCTUATION, for Self-teaching and for Schools. By a Practical Printer. Manchester: Dunnill, Palmer, and Co.—The writer advocates a more elaborate system than that now usually adopted. The practice in periodical writing is certainly slovenly, and needs reform.

GROWTH OF COTTON IN INDIA.—(W. Trounce.) This is a paper read by Dr. J. Forbes Watson before the Society for the Encouragement of Arts, 23rd March, followed by a discussion.

ROUTLEDGE'S SHAKESPEARE. Part XXXIX.—Contains the conclusion of "Troilus and Cressida," and the opening of "Hamlet." The illustrations are much the same; there is a daring portrait of the Prince of Denmark, which has some good points in it.

ROUTLEDGE'S ILLUSTRATED NATURAL HISTORY. Part III.—The Monkey tribe, and its correlatives the Lemus and Bats, are treated of, and the Felidae are introduced in this number. The illustrations are spirited, characteristic, and numerous.

The Poetical Works of Robert Herrick; containing his "Hesperides" and "Noble Numbers;" with Biographical Memoir by E. Walford.

Reeves and Turner. A PERFECT and handsome edition of our sweetest lyric poet was much wanted, and here we have it. Herrick suffered a temporary oblivion of a hundred and fifty years, during the domination of an artificial and un-English taste; but with the revival of fourfold ballads and dramatists came a better notion and feeling for poetry. His delicious love songs and his noble numbers grew gradually in estimation after attention was drawn to them in the *Gentleman's Magazine* at the end of the last century. Then came a mutilated edition by Dr. Nott; another more comprehensive in 1825; and a further one in the Aldine Poets by Pickering, in 1846; still none of them were complete, and but a limited impression of each were thrown off, so that the poems were by no means cheap and accessible.

Mr. Walford has given us the entire works, good, bad, and indifferent, so that we not only have the poems but an impression of the age in which they were composed, which, if it had the fault of what we now term coarseness, it had also the freshness, simplicity, and vigour of a less artificial and we believe a less corrupt age than our own. It must be a great recommendation that this edition "embraces the entire works of Herrick, as they have come down to us, without any omission or abbreviation." A concise but agreeable biography, a characteristic portrait, and handsome paper and print, make this in every way a desirable volume.

Stanford's Maps of the Seat of War.

1. Maclure and Macdonald's large Scale Map of the Seat of War in Italy is traced from the great map of the Sardinian Government, and gives the immediate locality on the largest scale yet issued. Successive sheets are to be given, which will complete the Northern part of Italy.

2. Stanford's Map of the North of Italy embraces Continental Sardinia and Lombardy, coming down to the States of the Church. It is on a fair-sized scale, and is nicely coloured.

3. Stanford's Map of Italy. This embraces the whole of the Peninsula, including the Island of Sardinia and the Austrian States, Dalmatia, &c. It is clear, distinct, and well coloured, and is from the latest authorities.

4. Map of North Italy, in a small size, but distinct, and coloured.

These maps are timely in their appearance, neat in getting up, and very moderate in price.

The Coroner's Court; its Uses and Abuses, with Suggestions for Reform. By J. J. Dempsey.—Hutton and Co.

This is the second edition of a pamphlet that has already commanded considerable attention, and is likely to have much influence with the Law Amendment Society.

Cotton Supply Association, Manchester. The Second Annual Report of the Executive Committee.—Cave and Severs.

The Committee express an opinion that from the West Coast of Africa the export of cotton will very rapidly increase. This is gratifying; but there seem good grounds for it. So many agencies have already sprung up to operate at various trading stations along the coast and in the interior, so much public interest having been excited in favour of encouraging the proved capabilities of the native African for trading and industrial pursuits, and the

cotton sold in our markets bearing comparison with the qualities most extensively in use, a large share of assistance may very properly be given to the development of the African cotton trade. The cotton fields of the world, moreover, we are told, may be regarded as almost illimitable. Samples have arrived of most excellent cotton from the Feejee Islands, brought by H.M. Consul to this country. On the whole the report is cheering.

The Cotton Supply Reporter. No. 18.

THE information contained in this number corroborates the impression made by the annual report, to which we have referred in the above paragraph.

Things not Generally Known, Familiarly Explained.

A Book for Old and Young. Second Series. By John Timbs, F.S.A. Kent and Co.

THE former volume of this work is well known to the public; and the second is so like it in its plan and motive that no special description is needed. It will be sufficient to indicate its contents. We have here some vestiges of Old English manners, ceremonies, and customs, housewifery, and meals. Punch and Judy claims regard, in association with old plays, pageants, and music. Some details in relation to English laws, and some curious particulars in connexion with money, are remarkably interesting in an antiquarian point of view, while others touching herbs and fruit, and the phenomena of life will command the attention of the naturalist and scientific inquirer. The author has also contrived pigeon-holes for notes and memoranda on funeral customs and ceremonies, home proverbs, sayings and phrases, weather-wisdom, pictures, inventions, and discoveries. The work presents an interesting variety, and will be most acceptable as a companion to the former volume.

Our Woodlands, Heaths, and Hedges. By W. S. Coleman.

Routledge, Warnes, and Routledge. THIS little handbook is published as a companion to "Wood's Common Country Objects," and is illustrated by the author. It contains a popular description of trees, shrubs, wild fruits, &c., with notices of their insect inhabitants, and is well calculated to excite a lively interest in the most ordinary productions of nature by a familiar and accurate account of them. Of British trees and shrubs the tourist is frequently ignorant, and no small illustrated volume existed on the subject. The present, therefore, supplies a want.

A Note to the Cornwallis Papers; embracing, with other relations, a Narrative of the Extraordinary Career of Francis Higgins, who received the Government Reward for the Betrayal of Lord Edward Fitzgerald. By Wm. John Fitzpatrick.—W. B. Kelly.

THE title page sufficiently describes the nature of this pamphlet, which extends to nearly a hundred pages.

Allan's Systems of National Telegraphic Communication. Appendix.

THE author's correspondence with Government, and his Paper on the Political Economy of Telegraphic Communication, deserves serious attention.

The Co-operative Associations in Paris, and the French Republic. A Lecture. By William Coningham, Esq., M.P. Effingham Wilson.

THIS is a second edition of Mr. Coningham's lecture delivered in the Town-hall, Brighton, July 28, 1851. The topics it deals with are of permanent value.

SARDINIAN DONKEYS.—Amongst the native domestic animals, the wonderful donkeys must not be forgotten. Their stature is that of a fine Newfoundland dog; their coats are woolly and occasionally curly, tempting you to shear them like sheep; and, to improve their beauty, their ears are cropped close. At Sassari, they fulfil the office of water-carriers; being laden with a small barrel hanging at each side. One poor donkey, mounting a steep ill-paved slope, was overbalanced by its burden, and, falling on its back, was caught in a fix between the two casks. All it could do was to remain motionless, with its four legs in the air. At Cagliari, where the donkeys are built on a still smaller scale, and where they have greater need to be viewed through a magnifying-glass, their talents are directed to a different employment. You are sauntering inquisitively through a suburb of the town; you peep in at the half-opened doors at which women are spinning, or pretending to spin; and you catch a glimpse, in the inner obscurity, of an indistinct animal who keeps steadily walking round and round. It is a little donkey turning a little mill. But, observe, the natives do not in any wise regard their ground-floor in the light of a stable, but as the living room for the inmates of the house. The matrons of Cagliari, therefore, thanks to the donkey, while employed about their domestic duties, are enabled to superintend their home-ground floor.—*Dickens's "All the Year Round."*

Postscript.

LEADER OFFICE, Friday Evening, June 3rd.

THE WAR.

A TELEGRAM dated Turin, this day (Friday), says that the Austrians have withdrawn to the eastern bank of the Po, and have abandoned Torre, Beretti, and the surrounding country. Garibaldi re-entered Como yesterday evening at eleven o'clock.

Yesterday morning the Austrians advanced from Bobbio towards the French outposts, but retired again after a short fight. This movement was made to conceal the retreat of the Austrians, who had begun to evacuate Bobbio, carrying with them about 1,000 wounded. Garibaldi has surprised and beaten the Austrians at Varese, and the town is again free of the enemy.

THE BATTLE OF PALESTRO.

The *Piedmontese Gazette* publishes the following: Chief head-quarters at Torriione, May 30, 1859.

PROCLAMATION TO THE TROOPS.

Soldiers!—Our first battle has been our first victory. Your heroic courage, the admirable order of your ranks, and the valour and sagacity of your chiefs, have this day triumphed at Palestro, Vinzaglio, and Casalino. The enemy, repeatedly attacked, has, after an obstinate defence, left his strong positions in your hands. This campaign could not commence under more favourable auspices. The triumph of the day is a sure pledge that you have other victories in reserve for the glory of your King and the fame of the brave Piedmontese army. Soldiers! The country exultingly expresses its gratitude to you through me, and it already points out to history the name of its heroic sons, who for the second time have bravely fought for it on the memorable day of the 30th of May.

VICTOR EMMANUEL.

PAPAL STATES.

A LETTER addressed to the *Messenger du Midi* states that M. Pietri, the former prefect of police, has arrived in Rome, and that reinforcements of French troops have been quartered in several convents. It is stated from Marseilles that 400 foot chasseurs embarked there on May 30, for Civita Vecchia and Rome. A letter from Rome, of May 24, in the *Constitutionnel*, says that 600 French troops had arrived in Rome that morning, and that some engineer companies, aided by a reinforcement from Marseilles, had, to the great satisfaction of the inhabitants, recommenced the works of the fortifications of Civita Vecchia, which had been suspended.

NAPLES.

ON Wednesday the remains of the late king were carried with great ceremony and military display from the palace to the church, and interred. Naples is tranquil. Everything remains *in statu quo*.

THE INSURRECTION IN THE VALTELINE.

THE Duke of Parma has arrived in Switzerland, via the Tyrol, with a numerous suite. The sub-governor of Sondrio has fled with gendarmes and the public treasure into the Tyrol.

Sardinian officials fill the public offices in Sondrio.

BURNING OF A TRANSPORT SHIP AT SPITHEAD.

The Eastern Monarch, from Kurrachee, bound to London, with 140 troops on board, invalids, besides cabin passengers, arrived at Spithead at one o'clock on Friday morning. In about an hour and a half afterwards a fire was discovered raging among the cargo. The master had rockets fired, and other signals of distress, to attract the attention of the ships of war in the harbour, which being seen, numbers of boats put off to the burning ship. With difficulty the captain succeeded in getting the invalid soldiers and the women and children into the ship boats, and they were taken on board of the nearest of the ships. At 6.30, her Majesty's steamer Falcon commenced firing into the stern of the burning ship to sink her. She was then completely in flames, both fore and aft, and her masts had fallen overboard. Her loss is calculated at nearly £80,000. It is hoped that few, if any, lives are lost.

PRESENTATION OF THE FREEDOM OF THE CITY TO SIR JOHN LAWRENCE THIS DAY.—This after-

noon a Special Court of Aldermen and Common Council was held at the Guildhall, for the purpose of presenting Sir John Lawrence with the freedom of the City, contained in a gold box of most elaborate workmanship, "as a testimony of the high opinion entertained by the citizens of London of the distinguished services rendered by Sir John Lawrence in the civil department of the Government of India, and the success that has attended his exertions to promote civilisation and religion, and to stay the progress of rebellion at one of the most momentous periods of British rule in India. The Lord Mayor presided. Sir John Lawrence was introduced to the Court by Mr. Alderman Salomons and Mr. Deputy Dakin, the mover and seconder of the vote. After the usual formalities had been gone through appertaining to the creation of a citizen, the Chamberlain (Mr. Scott) presented the gold box containing a record of his admission as a citizen of London in a speech of eulogy on the services rendered by Sir John to this country during the time he had been employed in India. Sir John Lawrence replied to the address, and the proceedings terminated.

CRYSTAL PALACE.

Arrangements for Week ending Saturday, June 4:—Monday, open at 9; Tuesday, Thursday, Friday, open at 10. Admission by Season Tickets, or on payment of One Shilling; Children under twelve, Sixpence.

Wednesday, 8th, open at 12. GREAT SUMMER FLOWER AND FRUIT SHOW.

Admission free by Two Guinea Season Tickets; or by One Guinea Season Tickets on payment of Half-a-Crown; by Day Tickets, Seven Shillings and Sixpence; or if taken before the day of the show, Five Shillings; Children under twelve, half-price.

Saturday, 11th, METROPOLITAN SCHOOL CHORAL SOCIETY'S CONCERT of 5,000 Children, on the Great Festival Orchestra.

Admission free by Season Tickets of both classes, or on payment of Half-a-Crown; Children under twelve, One Shilling; Reserved Seats, Half-a-Crown extra.

Sunday, open at 1.30, to Shareholders, gratuitously by tickets.

The Rhododendrons, and other American plants, in the terrace, gardens, and park, are now in full bloom.

CRYSTAL PALACE.

FLOWER SHOW.

THE SECOND GRAND SUMMER FLOWER AND FRUIT SHOW of the present season will be held on WEDNESDAY, JUNE 8th. Doors open at Twelve.

Admission free by Two Guinea Season Tickets; or by One Guinea Season Tickets on payment of Half-a-Crown; by Day Tickets, Seven Shillings and Sixpence; or if taken before the day of the Show, Five Shillings. Children under twelve, half-price.

Tickets may be had at the Crystal Palace, at 2, Exeter Hall, and at the usual agents.

CRYSTAL PALACE.

METROPOLITAN SCHOOLS CHORAL SOCIETY.

Established to promote Musical Education in the Schools of the Metropolis and its vicinity.

A GRAND CHORAL FESTIVAL will take place on the New Great Handel Orchestra, at the Crystal Palace, on SATURDAY, JUNE 11th, 1859, commencing at Three o'clock.

The Chorus will consist of about 5,000 children and teachers of metropolitan schools.

Conductor, Mr. G. W. Martin. Organist, Mr. Brown-smith.

The programme will comprise pieces selected from Handel, Mendelssohn, Farrant, Dr. Arne, Stafford Smith, Sir J. Stevenson, Spofforth, &c. The full Band of the Royal Military Asylum will perform several pieces during the day.

Admission by Season Tickets, of both classes, Free, or on payment of Half-a-Crown; Children under twelve, One Shilling. Reserved Seats, at Half-a-Crown or Five Shillings each, may be secured previous to the day of performance, at the Crystal Palace, and at No. 2, Exeter Hall.

Books containing the music in full vocal score, with Pianoforte or Organ accompaniment, price 1s. 6d., together with Tickets of Admission, may also be obtained of the Treasurer or Secretary of the Metropolitan Schools Choral Society, 4, St. Ann's-lane, E.

WM. HAMMOND, Treasurer.

Northumberland House, Percy-circus.

G. J. ENTWISTLE, Hon. Sec.

4, St. Ann's-lane, City.

THEATRE ROYAL, HAYMARKET.

(Under the Management of Mr. Buckstone.)

Mr. and Mrs. Charles Mathews will commence their third engagement at this theatre since their arrival from America, on Monday, June 6th.

Monday, and during the week, to commence at 7, with Sterling Coyne's last new Comedy of EVERYBODY'S FRIEND. Characters by Mr. and Mrs. Charles Mathews, &c.

After which the Farce of A HANDSOME HUSBAND, in which Mr. and Mrs. Charles Mathews and Miss Fanny Wright will appear.

Concluding with (last time but two) the Easter Extravaganza of ELECTRA, IN A NEW ELECTRIC LIGHT, with all the magnificent scenery by Fenton, O'Connor and Morris.

On Thursday, Friday, and Saturday, after EVERYBODY'S FRIEND, THE CRITIC. Puff and Sir Fretful Plagiary, Mr. Charles Mathews.

With JACK'S RETURN FROM CANTON.

Stage-manager, Mr. Chippendale.

ROYAL ITALIAN OPERA—DRURY LANE.

LESSEE AND DIRECTOR, Mr. E. T. SMITH.

Magnificent success of the Italian Opera, which is nightly increasing in popular estimation. The eminent artists Madlles, Titiens, Bambilla, Balfe, Sarolta, Vanceli, Dell'Anese, and Guarducci; Signori Mongini, L. Graziani, Badiali, Fagotti, Lanzoni, Marini, and Giuglini, who are nightly received with the most enthusiastic and unequalled applause, will have the honor of appearing during the week.

ON MONDAY—IL BARBIERE DI SIVIGLIA.

Count Almaviva, Signor Mongini; Figaro, Signor Badiali; Doctor Bartolo, Signor Marini; Basilio, Signor Lanzoni; Berta, Madlle. Dell'Anese; and Rosina, Madlle. Guarducci.

TUESDAY—IL DON GIOVANNI.

Donna Anna, Madlle. Titiens; Donna Elvira, Madlle. Vanceli; Zerlina, Madlle. Victoire Balfe; Don Giovanni, Signor Badiali; Leporello, Signor Marini; Il Commendatore, Signor Lanzoni; Masetto, Signor Castelli; and Don Ottavio, Signor Giuglini.

Madlle. Boschetti will dance in the Minuet.

Musical Directors, M. Benedict and Signor Arditi.

To conclude each evening, with ARIADNE. By Madlle. Amina Boschetti, M. Vandrila, Madlles. Morlacchi, Gorilla, Mathet, Pasquali, Maraquetta, and the corps de ballet.

Leader of the Ballet, Mr. Thaddeus Wells.

NOTICE.

Mercadante's opera, Il Giuramento, in which the following popular artists will appear—viz., Madlle. Guarducci, Signor L. Graziani, Signor Fagotti, and Madlle. Enrichetta Weiser, who will make her reappearance, will be produced in a few days.

Pit tickets, 3s. 6d.; galleries, 2s. and 1s.; second circle, boxes, 5s.; dress circle, 7s.

In order to prevent disappointment at night, early application should be made for places at the box-office of the theatre.

Private boxes, stalls, box, pit, and gallery tickets to be had on application to Mr. Chatterton, at the box-office daily, from eleven to six. Doors open at half-past seven; commence at eight.

ROYAL PRINCESS'S THEATRE.

LAST WEEKS OF MR. CHARLES KEAN'S MANAGEMENT.

The Public is respectfully informed that the Play of HENRY THE FIFTH will be withdrawn early in June, NEVER TO BE REPEATED UNDER THE PRESENT MANAGEMENT.

On Monday, and during the week will be presented Shakespeare's historical play of HENRY THE FIFTH, commencing at 7 o'clock. King Henry, Mr. C. Kean; Chorus, Mrs. C. Kean.

ROYAL OLYMPIC THEATRE.

(Lessee—Messrs. F. Robson and W. S. Emden.)

Monday, and during the week, will be performed an entirely new and original Comedietta, by Tom Taylor, Esq., entitled NINE POINTS OF THE LAW. Characters by Messrs. Addison, G. Vining, H. Wigan, and W. Gordon; Mesdames Cottrell and Stirling.

After which THE PORTER'S KNOT. Characters by Messrs. F. Robson, G. Vining, G. Cooke, W. Gordon, H. Wigan, Cooper, White, and Franks, Mrs. Leigh Murray, and Miss Hughes.

To conclude with RETAINED FOR THE DEFENCE. Characters by Messrs. F. Robson, G. Vining, G. Cooke, H. Wigan, H. Cooper, and Miss Cottrell. Commence at Half-past Seven o'clock.

MR. BENEDICT'S ANNUAL MORNING.

CONCERTS.

On Mondays, June 13 and July 4, at St. James's Hall, where the following distinguished artists will appear:—Madame Clara Novello, Madame Sherrington Leumann, and Mile. Artot, from the Imperial Opera, Paris (her first appearance); Mesdames Guarducci, Sarolta, and Victoire Balfe (her second appearance in a concert, on July 4); Signors Mongini, Ludovico Graziani, Badiali, Marini, Fagotti, and Lanzoni, from the Royal Italian Opera, Drury-lane (by the kind permission of E. T. Smith, Esq.); Signor Bellini, Herr Reichardt, and Mr. Santley; Miss Arabella Goddard, Messrs. Leopold W. Meyer, Joachim, Wieniawski, Giulio Regondi, Signor Piatti, and M. Paque.

The programmes are now ready.

Sofa stalls, £1 1s.; reserved seats, 10s. 6d.; body of the hall, 5s.; sofa stalls, to admit to both concerts, £1 11s. 6d.; reserved seats to both concerts, 15s. each, at Craxer and Co.'s, Chappell and Co.'s, Leader and Cook's, Hammond's, Sam's library, R. W. Olivier's, Mitchell's Royal Library, and St. James's Hall ticket office, 28, Piccadilly, W.

CHRISTY'S MINSTRELS.

ST. JAMES'S HALL, PICCADILLY.

GRAND CHANGE OF PROGRAMME.

And last week of the Jullien Burlesque.

Open every night at 8; the usual day representation every Saturday afternoon at 3. Dress Stalls, numbered and reserved, 3s.; unreserved seats, 2s.; Gallery, 1s. Tickets and places may be secured at Mr. Mitchell's, Royal Library, 33, Old Bond-street; and at the Hall, Piccadilly entrance, from 9 till 5.

MAN AND HIS HABITS.

Daily, at Three and half-past Eight, DR. KAHN will deliver Lectures at his unrivalled and original Museum, 3, Tichborne-street, facing the Haymarket.

SYLLABUS.—Identity of Self-love—Happy and Unhappy Union—Whom and when to Marry—The Great Social Evil, its real Cause—Philanthropists and their Schemes—New Views of Men and Things—Dangers of Youth—Rocks of Advanced Age—The true Glory of Middle Age—My Memoirs—Much in Little.

The Museum is open daily (for Gentlemen only) from Twelve till Five and from Seven till Ten. Explanation of the Models every half-hour. Admission One Shilling, including Handbook; to which is appended "Man and his Habits." By JOSEPH KAHN, M.D., Graduate in Medicine of Surgery, and Midwifery, of the Imperial University of Vienna, &c.: free by post for twelve stamps, direct from the author, 17, Harley-street, Cavendish-square.

SUBSCRIPTION TO "THE LEADER."
ONE GUINEA PER YEAR,
 UNSTAMPED, PREPAID.
 (Delivered Gratis.)

NOTICES TO CORRESPONDENTS.

No notice can be taken of anonymous correspondence. Whatever is intended for insertion must be authenticated by the name and address of the writer; not necessarily for publication, but as a guarantee of his good faith.

It is impossible to acknowledge the mass of letters we receive. Their insertion is often delayed, owing to a press of matter; and when omitted, it is frequently from reasons quite independent of the merits of the communication.

We cannot undertake to return rejected communications.

OFFICE.

NO. 18, CATHERINE-STREET,
 STRAND, W.C.

The Leader.

SATURDAY, JUNE 4, 1859.

Public Affairs.

There is nothing so revolutionary, because there is nothing so unnatural and convulsive, as the strain to keep things fixed when all the world is by the very law of its creation in eternal progress.—DR. ARNOLD.

PARLIAMENTARY CEREMONIES.

No doubt the British public implicitly believe in the tedious process of Parliamentary swearing now going on in the Palace of Westminster. Were honourable members to proceed to business without the precedence of that ancient formality, they would of course sell England to the Pope, or conspire for the restoration of a non-existent pretender. Soon, however, they will proceed from vows of loyalty, that nobody questioned, to deeds of business, on which diversity of opinion will prevail. Quaint and curious are some of the preludes to actual operations; and on Wednesday the House of Lords had its spectacle as characteristic of our venerable constitution as Epsom Downs. Mr. Denison, the new Speaker—re-elected without opposition—humbly presented himself at their lordship's bar "to submit himself with all humility to her Majesty's gracious approbation." The Lord Chancellor was commanded to assure him that her Majesty "was fully sensible of his zeal for the public service; that he was amply sufficient for his duties," and that she "most readily confirmed him" in the position to which he had been elected. Then the new Speaker—gravely believing all the venerable shams required of his high office, and evidently fearing that our amiable monarch would work herself up into a fit of Elizabethan wrath, and employ a gold stick or a silverstick, a thick stick or a thin stick, for the effectual remedy of refractory members—did gratefully bow himself, and humbly petition, on behalf of the faithful Commons, for "freedom from arrest," that "their servants might not be molested;" that is, that their cooks should be permitted to rule the roast, and their butlers to uncork and distribute the grateful Champagne. Moreover, he asked for freedom of speech, a favourable construction of all their proceedings, and that if "any errors occurred in the discharge of their duties they might be imputed to him alone, and not to her Majesty's faithful Commons." All this her Majesty was pleased to grant in the most complimentary and constitutional terms; and the House of Commons, which assembled to the number of some fifty members, was, in its turn, graciously pleased to cry "Hear, hear."

We hope the new House will do some good, though, if it fails, we fear constituencies will not be so obliging as to throw all the blame upon the Speaker, but call each honourable representative to a separate and, we trust, sharp account. According to the published lists, the "Liberals" have a working majority over the "Tories," but it is not easy to discriminate one from the other; and the people, looking at their Parliamentary peep-

show, are much in the condition of children looking at another peep-show of a terrible battle between the Carthaginians and the Romans; and in reply to humble inquiries of which is which, receiving the obliging information, "You pay your money and you take your choice." Who, for example, knows how to class Lord Palmerston? True as a needle to the pole he turns into office, but how he turns out is another question very difficult to solve. Is it true, that if the Court lose their present advisers, they wish Lord Palmerston to be Premier rather than Lord John Russell? If so, why? Is the noble lord more germane to their affections from having grown more German in his politics; or is he reckoned the best Liberal to hinder the march of Reform? Upon home questions we know pretty well what Lord John Russell and Sir James Graham desire; but do we know enough of their foreign policy to feel satisfied that it will advance continental freedom and keep the British peace? The good dog "Tear'em" has shown symptoms of hydrophobia, and uttered dangerous yelps. Mr. Gladstone, having written in favour of Constitutionalism in Italy, may discover in his quaint and crotchety mind reasons for assisting the House of Hapsburg to put it down. Last session he admired boroughs that were rotten and small; now he may discover that keeping the working classes outside the pale of the constitution is the most philosophical method of letting them in.

Again, who knows what the Manchester school will do?—whether they will honestly try to coalesce with other Liberals, so as to form a working party, or play such antics as to render co-operation impossible? At Birmingham Mr. Bright was ridiculous—discontented with the army and navy, assaulting the yeomanry, knocking down the militia, and blazing away at rifle clubs as if they were infidels assailing the Holy City of Cotton and Smoke. We do not desire to see Liberal leaders trotting off upon hobbyhorses, like children on broomsticks. Their duty is union upon grounds that are practicable, and for objects that can be attained.

THE ITALIAN VICTORIES.

THE week has been fruitful in results that promise to influence the success of the great struggle for the liberation of Italy. The personal safety of Garibaldi may be a matter of little doubt, but in a strategical point of view, his movement has succeeded admirably, and induced the Austrians to send a considerable force in pursuit of him, when a little military common sense would have induced them to let him alone for the present, and concentrate all their efforts in obstructing the advance of the allied forces. Following, however, their hereditary tactics, which made them a laughing-stock of the first Napoleon, they fell into the trap laid for them, and dispatched to Varese a little army which would have had plenty to do at Palestro or Novara. Garibaldi's success paved the way for the splendid victories of Palestro, which present a happy combination of valour and skill. Without more precise accounts of the position of the Austrian army than we have yet seen, it is not easy to say whether the passage of the Sesia, and carrying the entrenchments at Palestro, Casalino and Vinzaglio enabled the Sardinians to dash through the right wing of the Austrians, or whether their centre was shattered and pursued. Be this as it may, the victories open the way to another strategical battle, which, if successful, would compel the enemy to make a rapid retreat to their fortresses, and leave Milan, with its adjacent territory, in the hands of the patriot troops. Every encounter which has taken place has raised the character of the struggle by the just prominence which the Italian element has assumed. At Montebello it was the Italian cavalry which bore the brunt of the fight and carried off the honours of the day. In the north it was Garibaldi and the Italian volunteers, whose accurate and dashing movements won brilliant victories and occupied the attention of a far larger Austrian force; and now at Palestro it was the Sardinian division, led by the King in person, who freely shared the dangers to which his subjects were exposed, which has achieved the greatest success that a single battle could be expected to produce for the Allies. In making these remarks, we must not be understood as undervaluing or denying the gallant deeds of the French; but we rejoice to find that the war is assuming its legitimate character, that

of an Italian struggle for the noblest of objects, assisted by a neighbour and an ally. The auspices under which this arduous contest begun were not such as commended themselves to English minds; but with the elevation of the Italian element, English sympathies will be summoned forth. Now, except in a few houses rendered dismal by the "cold shade of the aristocracy," or in offices tenanted by persons largely involved in Austrian securities, one unanimous feeling prevails—hearty admiration of Italian heroism, coupled with fervent wishes for its triumphant success. In Germany there are conflicting forces at work, and it is an anxious task to watch the directions in which they may be combined. A large section of the German people are as mad as the British "Dog Tear'em," and ready to plunge at once into an absurd and needless war. On the other hand, the commercial cities are endeavouring to recall their countrymen to a little common sense. The Prince of Prussia has resisted the invitation of Austria to rush into immediate hostilities with France, and he is known to be influenced by the traditions of Frederick the Great; but he is afraid of revolution; and the violent radicals, clandestinely stimulated by the Jesuits, furnish him with some grounds of alarm, and put smaller sovereigns into an undignified "funk." Most of the little courts are connected with Austria, and their nobles have sons or brothers in the Austrian army. These circumstances all tend to make it difficult for Prussia to remain neutral, and any further exhibition of Austrian sympathies by the English Court are exceedingly likely to bring on a general war. Such a war is, in fact, becoming necessary to preserve the minute princes of Germany against movements for unity and freedom, and many of them will not scruple to resort to the meanest tricks, in order to excite their subjects' fears of French invasion, and divert their minds from the practical consideration of domestic reform.

The naval preparations of France indicate a desire for a speedy extension of the area of the war; and the powerful squadron of Admiral Bouet, which is expected to put to sea on the 15th, is said to be destined for operations on the Adriatic. Both French and Italian statesmen distrust our diplomacy, and fear to encounter the perverse meddling of Palmerston almost as much as the manifest hostility of Malmesbury. What Italy desires, is to be left to work out her own salvation, with the smallest possible quantity of French aid. If the rest of Europe will do its duty and be quiet, it is not probable that the French will attempt to maintain an army in Italy as large as the national Italian forces will speedily become. This would afford a far better guarantee against Bonapartist domination than any hostile confederation of sovereigns, who, under pretence of protecting states from non-existent dangers, would everywhere combat against popular right.

WHY IS DEMOCRATIC GOVERNMENT A FAILURE?

By the latest accounts from America we learn that Mexico is again a prey to civil war and anarchy. It has hardly known any other condition for the last ten or twelve years. Nor are the other American republics—though some of them, as Chili and Peru, have been in a better condition—now in the enjoyment of much greater peace and prosperity than Mexico. Only Mexico, for a short time, has had a foreign enemy to contend with, and all their disorders arise from internal causes. For forty years they have been independent; for forty years, nearly, the mother country has ceased to harass them, and the whole of that time they have striven in vain to establish good government. They have generally laid down the broadest democratic principles as the basis of their institutions, and the people, considered as a whole, have been at liberty to do as they liked. They have a fertile soil, a fine climate, plenty of room for population to increase and for industry to exercise its productive power, but they have been continually the prey of anarchy, and it is doubtful whether they are more populous and wealthy now than half a century ago. Nor are they the only example of the failure of people to achieve their welfare by democratic institutions.

The great French revolution is another example of the same fact. In France the multitude, with all the knowledge then extant to guide them, had completely the whole power of the State

in their hands, and they so used it as to disgust and terrify the whole world, even themselves. In the end they were glad to denude themselves of power, and place themselves, for protection against themselves, under a despot warrior. For two-thirds of a century, conscious of their strength, they buffeted, with themselves and the world, and they have settled down under the very worst government of Europe. In despotism, operating by a minute bureaucracy, they have as complete a system as human ingenuity has yet devised for making the knowledge and will of one ignorant, corrupt self-seeker the only guide for the actions of the whole people. In France the democracy has obtained the very climax of bad government.

In the United States, since the establishment of their independence, the people have generally been prosperous and generally at peace; but their success is not due to either the Federal Government or the separate Governments of the States. Without any exception, these are all corrupt and profligate. The public money is wasted on jobs and on scoundrels. The Legislation of the States and of the general Congress is below contempt. Every writer on their Government, and every European traveller in that country, every newspaper editor within it must be either a rogue or a fool, or the Government of the United States, notwithstanding the prosperity of the people, is a failure. It is the climax of corruption, and is continually expected to break asunder. People look even to despotism as a relief from its expected anarchy.

These examples establish the general fact that democratic Government is a failure; and as we are all now, more or less, striving after democracy, as the course of events, interpreted by the most acute observers, assures us that democracy is to get and retain the upper hand, the inquiry why democracy has failed—why the multitude have been unable to govern themselves, is of universal interest. A just answer to the question may influence, modify, and guide the thoughts and actions of mankind immediately, and for ages to come. It is now necessary, therefore, to take this subject into serious consideration.

The answer seems obvious. Modern government had its origin in conquest, and its present character is derived directly from its origin. It is a means of keeping slaves, servants, and subjects in obedience. It begins by wrongfully and forcibly appropriating men and property, and is continued to maintain such an appropriation. For democracy to adopt the principles of the old governments of the world is to continue the wrong it feels and denounces. In every State in question, where democracy has failed, there have existed vast bodies of men in a condition of servitude or slavery who were still to be kept in order. This is the source of the anarchy. The people want to be at once slaves and freemen. They strangle the liberty they desire should live. They are suicides. Democracy is perfect freedom; under it every man is equal and desires to remain equal. To secure equality, the democrats set about chaining one another, and have no higher ambition than to imitate the masters, whose rule they nominally reject. They continue slavery under another name or form. Each man aspires to be a law maker, and, like an aristocrat and a despot, to prescribe the conduct of others. Real toleration is accordingly unknown in democracies. Democracy is naturally opposed to aristocracy and despotism, and is a failure because it tries to frame and conduct governments on their principles and after their fashion. To unite fire and water would be less absurd than to form a democratic government—the union of freedom and slavery. It is synonymous to a round square, or any other irreconcilable contradiction.

Why conquerors and the appropriators of other men's property should desire to enforce obedience on their slaves, so that they may enjoy their acquisitions in peace, needs no explanation. It is the logical consequence of the great plunder. But what interest has a democracy in forging similar chains, or in maintaining them after they are forged? Why should democrats want to make others obey them? Why fetter their own free action by arbitrary rules? Why, in ignorance, lay down laws, which increasing knowledge will continually compel them to break? The democrat hopes at every moment of his life to influence others by speaking to them, or obtaining what he

wants by doing something for them. Why should he also desire to attain the same ends by enforced regulations? He makes laws to restrain his own freedom. This is irrational. At the same time he does not really give up his freedom. He retains it to his own enactments, and so far is a free man. He suffers the spirit of his old masters, however, still to dominate over him, and his mind remains in servitude. The reason, then, why democratic government is a failure, is that the democrats imitate the governments established by despotisms, aristocracies, and bureaucracies.

The Act passed by Sir Benjamin Hall is an illustration, on a small scale, under our own eyes, of what we have stated. For a long period the several parishes of the metropolis had various different municipal regulations, and some of them had no regulations at all. Sensible of many inconveniences, the people demanded municipal reform as a remedy, and the compliance with their demand was the proof that they had the power to enforce it. In fact, it was known they had the power, though they were ignorant of the best method of using it; and Sir Benjamin Hall acted in obedience to their ignorant wishes in introducing and passing the Metropolitan Management Act. It was a law made for the people by their agents; at the same time, it was made according to the forms and on the principles of legislation established by the aristocracy for continuing the servitude of the people. Accordingly, instead of leaving the parishioners at liberty, as was pretended, to manage their own affairs, it prescribed very minutely how they should be managed, and imposed on the people the duty of carrying out their old masters' directions. It flattered them, indeed, by returning to them the semblance of the power it took from them. It made every vestryman a legislator and an administrator to carry out the directions of the Act; and as these were no better than slaves according to law, they all became willing and self-made slaves. They were delighted with the nominal power of freely acting under the directions of the old aristocracy, and readily made themselves the instruments for annoying, and even torturing, their fellow parishioners and themselves. They gave up the real power which they possessed individually and collectively, of regulating their own affairs—which belongs to democracy—and accepted instead the will of Sir Benjamin Hall. His Act is the annihilation of their freedom. By making every vestryman a party to carry it out, the corrective of an opposition, which renders our mixed government a possibility, disappears. All the vestrymen are executive ministers; but as they are engaged in other business, and can only now and then attend to the affairs of the parish, really leaving the execution of all orders to their officials, it comes to pass that these, with the vestry-clerk at their head, are the real rulers of the parish. They are ministers, with the vestry for a council, which they guide, uncontrolled by an opposition of would-be ministers, which, in the House of Commons, helps the democracy to obtain or secure their rights. Pretending to give the people self-government, the Act really imposes on them a very arbitrary rule, and confirms the slavery and disorder it was nominally meant to cure. Finally, the result is, that, with a vast waste of time and money, nothing useful is done; and circumlocution, going out from Westminster, embraces the Metropolitan Board of Works and all the vestries of the metropolis. For free, resolute, prompt, active, discreet democracy—alive only to facts, justice, and truth, acting according to circumstances—there is substituted a body of regulations, framed in the spirit of an aristocracy, and actively carried out by a beguiled democracy.

FERDINAND, KING OF NAPLES.

NO. II.

At the period to which we are referring, the chair of St. Peter was occupied by Gregory XVI. whose reign must be numbered among the worst in the annals of Italy and of the Papacy. Raised to the pontifical throne during the insurrectional movement of 1831, he interfered in the Civil War and employed emissaries to excite the masses against the popular government of Bologna. He then excommunicated the patriots and violated the capitulation signed in his name, at Ancona, by his plenipotentiary, Cardinal Benvenuti. Subsequently, being pressed by the five great Powers of Europe to grant the reforms imperiously demanded by the

times, he promised to satisfy their desires. But he broke his promise, and so grossly aggravated the evils already existing in his states, that not a year passed without the discovery of plots and the practice of the most horrible persecution. During this period the most inveterate warfare was kept up against all innovation and progress; against the establishment of railways; the proposal of a scientific congress, and the introduction of foreign books and journals, as well as against the press of the kingdom.

Modena was groaning beneath the yoke of Francesco IV., whose efforts against the liberal party from 1814 to the end of his reign are known to all—a modern Ezzellinus, minus the courage, he for a long time represented in the centre of Europe, the political doctrines and dark crimes of the middle ages. The shameless widow of Napoleon, in Parma, thought more of her affairs of gallantry than of the fate of the people. Louis Bourbon, expecting to succeed her by the treaties of Vienna, spent in the Austrian capital the gold forced from the unhappy subjects of the Duchess.

The Grand Duke of Tuscany was the only prince against whom no reproach could be uttered. But he possessed only limited powers of mind; and, as an Austrian Arch-duke, could he satisfy the political wants of the times, and assume a hostile attitude towards the Court of Vienna—effect, in fact, the ruin of his house?

Such was the state of affairs in Europe on the 14th of July, 1847, when the writer of the present sketch presented himself to Ferdinand in the Palazzo Reale, at Palermo, with a manuscript in his hand, which he begged the King to read for himself, and act upon, without consulting any one. This manuscript, which was in circulation on the 16th, having been clandestinely printed, bore the title of "Protest of the People of the Two Sicilies." We subjoin a few passages from memory. "Foreigners who visit our country admire the serenity of our sky and the fertility of our fields. On glancing at our code of laws, and hearing your Majesty's Government speak of progress, religion, and civilisation, they might well believe that the Italians of the Two Sicilies enjoy a felicity to be envied by the other peoples. But, in truth, there is not a country in Europe whose state is worse than ours, not even excepting Turkey. The Turks are, at least, ranked among the barbarous peoples; they know that there is no other will for them than that of their master. Their religion teaches them to yield to a blind fatality, and, notwithstanding all, their condition is improving from day to day. But in the kingdom of the Two Sicilies, in the country which the world calls the garden of Europe, three out of four men die of hunger, and the survivors are in a worse state than the brutes. Caprice alone makes the laws; the vaunted progress consists in retrogression, and a Christian people is oppressed in the holy name of Christ. Oh, if each city, town, and village, whether of the Abruzzi, of Puglia, of Calabria, or of the beautiful and unfortunate Sicily, which gave both yourself and me birth, could but recount the insults, the cruelty, and tyranny suffered in person and in property! But that which I am about to tell you is sufficient to excite tears and trembling, and to prove that the pretended ameliorations of your Government are barefaced falsehoods employed to cover fresh and ingenious modes of oppression. The Government of the Two Sicilies—your Majesty's Government—is an immense pyramid whose base is formed of *birri* and priests, whose summit is your Majesty. Each official, from the usher to the minister, from the soldier to the general, from the gendarme to the commissary of police, from the simple priest to the bishop, your Majesty's confessor, is a despot; and while each tyrannises over his subordinates, he stoops and fawns to his superiors. The consequence is that those who are not among the oppressors are hunted down on every side by the tyranny of a crowd of miscreants; and the liberty, property, peace, and life itself, of honest persons depend upon the caprice, not of a prince or minister alone, but of the lowest *employé*—a courtier, a spy, a *birro*, a priest, or a Jesuit. The Two Sicilies have, for the past twenty-seven years, been crushed by a government which can only be characterised as horribly stupid and cruel; by a government which has reduced us to brutes; by a government which is still endured, perhaps, because God wills that we shall descend to the lowest degree of misery—the uttermost abasement—in order that, when at the last

extremity, a hopeful future may dawn for us. Our hopes of a better fate, however, if things go on as at present, consist alone in the force of arms. But before that terrible day arrives it is necessary that you and the civilised world should listen to our protest. We would remind you of what we have done from 1820 to the present time for the regeneration of our country, and how much generous blood has been shed upon this unfortunate land; we will show yourself and Europe what you are, what your court is, and what are your ministers; what the errors and crimes committed in every branch of the administration. We shall display all our festering and bleeding wounds and make known our insupportable and incredible grievances, and at the same time we protest that when the moment arrives for our ill-restrained fury to burst forth, not a soul will be found to inculcate or practise moderation or prudence. It is the sword alone which can cut out the cancer which, if not uprooted, must prove our destruction."

Though Ferdinand promised to read the manuscript and give his opinion upon it, no communication was ever made by him respecting it. It may be presumed that it was as the effect of its perusal that he gave orders to the famous Marshal Vial, as a measure of policy and precaution, to employ the bastinado in the open streets against pick-pockets and gentry of that class. It is a well-known fact that, in reply to the diplomatic remonstrances made to him by the European princes, to the effect that he must reform his state, Ferdinand II. said that he had nothing to reform in his kingdom, for every thing was perfect!

It was in September, 1847, that Ferdinand first showed what he was in reality, without subterfuge, ambiguity, or fiction of any kind. Fifty-two victims perished upon the scaffold in 1847. A price was set upon fifty heads, dead or alive, in the same year. Prisoners were shot *en masse*, to the music of military bands in Catania; others perished in the same way, after the massacres and incendiarism at Syracuse. All these were deeds executed by his proconsuls Del Carretto and Nunziante, and he took no direct part in them; but since September, 1847, not an act of any description was executed except under his immediate orders.

We now proceed to depict him as he showed himself subsequently to that period. A vast conspiracy had been organised at that time in the kingdom. The Chief of Calabria was the immortal Domenico Romeo, a man of great mind but still greater heart. Whether the plot was not well planned—whether the subordinate agents were not fully agreed among themselves, or whether, in fact, the conspirators of Messina and Reggio feared discovery if they deferred the execution of their project—certain it is that the movement began in those two towns before the time agreed upon. Ferdinand, upon receiving the information by telegraph, sent numerous troops over by steam, and the insurgents, few in number, were compelled to flee and take refuge in Calabria. The troops of Ferdinand, as usual, took advantage of their superiority of numbers, after having bombarded Reggio, to commit acts of unheard of barbarity. At this period the General Nunziante, having subdued the disturbances of Geraci, personally presided at the execution of five young men greatly beloved in the country, among whom was Mazzani, who, but a few days before, had saved the lives of several agents of the Neapolitan Government who had fallen into his hands. Nine executions took place at Reggio, eleven in heroic Messina. The eleven shot in the latter city formed part of the thirty who attacked the Neapolitan troops within the city, and who, for an hour, continued to drive them back, until they obliged them to station themselves in the immense plain which divides the city from the citadel. Here were encamped four regiments of the line, a squadron of the 2nd royal dragons, three batteries, a company of gendarmes, and a battalion of chasseurs to oppose thirty men. Attacked by the thirty, the troops performed the feat of arresting eleven. The others escaped, and though a price was set upon their heads, none of them were taken. The next day the eleven were slain by the shot of Ferdinand. The arrests made in Calabria were numerous, and at the moment when Domenico Romeo was murdered, many other sentences of death were pronounced by the court-martial. Forty-six were condemned to be beheaded; but Ferdinand II., with the refinement of cruelty peculiar to

tyrants, changed the penalty of death for perpetual imprisonment in dungeons equal in horror to the famous Spielberg. While these facts were occurring in Calabria, Sicily—and Palermo more especially—were preparing to strike a blow, which, from its motive, object, and the means employed to effect it, was well calculated to produce the result which, in fact, followed. The Sicilian movement began on the 27th of November, 1847. This insurrection of Palermo was the true programme of the Italian revolution.

ITALIAN LIBERTY.

NO. IV.

THE political character of Austria has ever been cold, calculating, selfish, and cruel. As far as his narrow interests permitted him to go, Francis II. was an adept in the virtue so peculiar to Austrian rule, while Prince Metternich had to father the graces of his master's system of government—a system hereditary in the imperial crown, of which we have the extant example. But Metternich was not cruel, he was no more than a wily diplomatist, who circumvents by misusing language. The dungeons of Spielberg were the Emperor's own playthings, and the noblest minds of the Italian land were his victims. The Austrian policy was ever full of dissimulation, clever, deep, obscure in its ends, concentrated in self, wearing many faces, never saying what it thought, nor thinking what it said, ready to sacrifice the whole human race to its objects, having no pity for the butchery of its own any more than for the subjects of other rulers, tricky, supple, ready to seduce by flattery, and pervert law and religion to serve its views, but itself ever obedient to the law of interest,—in fact abusing everything. While the other four greater Powers were urging peace and a congress, and the Austrian council wished to protract, and try what peaceable means would produce, the despot at the head of the Government ordered his Croats and Slaves to march across the Ticino, desolate Piedmont, plunder private persons, and respire carnage. This "paternal" ruler, who instructs his subjects to obey him, as their father, lets slip the dogs of war in the name of God! then bids them to the battle to show his love for them. They fall by thousands; others obey the affectionate call of the fatherly chief, and they, too, manure the field of combat; not one, perhaps, of the stolid victims thus sent to destruction having taken it into his head to ask the reason why he is sent to commit the murders in executing which he will afterwards perish. Verily reason and philosophy are justified at not comprehending such a mystery in humanity. "War is a game, that were their subjects wise, kings would not play at," says the poet. How comes it that subjects appear so much greater fools than their rulers, without being really so? Here is a problem it would puzzle La Place to solve. One thing is certain: the subjects of Austria live only for their ruler, and he for himself alone. It was Henry IV., of France, whom existing ignorance delights to traduce, that proposed to settle disputes between the great nations of Europe by a species of arbitration. That prince knew what the calamities of war were, of which sneaking councillors and princes in the recesses of their cabinets know nothing. They play their game on the ensanguined plain, at a distance, and one of their number now and then overlooks the field from some safe eminence, contemplates the game of destruction as he would his chessboard at home, and, flushed with victory or depressed by defeat, still deems himself the rightful chief, the heaven-endowed arbiter of national destinies!

Such is the power which seeks to enslave Piedmont. Austria has no idea of retaining her own frontier as a barrier defensively. She will permit no neighbouring nation to be free, because the example will excite her slaves. A little while ago she was in a rage with Switzerland, because the frontier of that free country gave her jealousy; now it is Piedmont. She has intrigued to get troops admitted into the Legations and other Italian states. Naples was hers by brotherhood in the system of rule, by sympathy in dungeon and divine right, but Piedmont had spirit enough to be free; in fact, to be as the powers of Europe had affected to consider her, and therefore she became obnoxious to Austria.

Here we see the utter worthlessness of congresses of the great Powers. Russia, France, England,

and Prussia, were in accordance in regard to Piedmont. They remonstrated, and no more. Austria defied them all. She knew too well their jealousy of each other. She gauged the value of their diplomatic blustering, bade the weaker power, only a province to her in magnitude, throw away its arms of defence in three days, when it had most need of them, or she would scatter ruin and destruction over its fields. The Piedmontese would have deserved the curses of Italy and her posterity had she done so, and the greater Powers ought to have insisted on Austria restraining herself. The result affords an instructive lesson to the lesser States of Europe, how vain is any trust on their part in the protection of the greater Powers, when one of them finds the oppressions of a weaker State tend to strengthen its interest or satiate its malevolence.

The four or five great Powers are quite ready to make themselves obeyed by petty States that can cause them no jealousy. They had no objection to violate the Treaty of Vienna, and separate the Dutch and Belgians, and in the treatment of Poland they did not make much of the spirit or letter of that treaty. They cannot, therefore, plead it in the present contest, in which Austria is already exhibiting her usual brutalities in warfare, while she illuminates her capital for the victory she has obtained at Montebello, and no doubt had a *Te Deum* sung for what it will be some time before her people will find out to be a defeat. In the meanwhile she is endeavouring to interest the petty German States in the way of a diversion on the side of France. But what interest has the Germanic Confederation in supporting Austrian atrocities in Italy? The circumstances of the war show no ground of alarm for Germany, any more than for England, the latter Power professing neutrality, perfectly free of fear for her own integrity, and yet encouraging corps of idle persons to practice with the rifle and play at soldiers, as was the case last war. The true defence of England is her navy; on land, in peace or war, it consists in a well-organised militia, portions of which, according to circumstances, may be always in activity when required. The militia has never been much liked by the Crown. It is too constitutional—not exactly German enough in its nature. Its numbers as yet called out have never been proportioned to the augmented population, or it would have supplied more volunteers to the line. The numbers for each county should now be double what they were at the Peace of Amiens, the population having doubled since. They were the men of the militia who had volunteered, and were never before in action, that decided the sanguinary and, as to the commander, blundering day of Albuera. Kept well organised, and the rolls perfect, and no other defensive force is needed, for all idea of an invasion is ridiculous. Our regular force must always be disposable. I should like to hear from what quarter invasion is expected. The truth is, that the present silly alarm is a German echo, certain to be heard here, in quarters where the wish is parent to the will. What a sea of blood, and what countless treasures have not the alliances with Germany cost England, from the time, more particularly, when Hanover hung a millstone round England's neck—to borrow a sentiment of the great Earl of Chatham! What sympathy have we with the petty despots of Germany? a country itself showing in its free cities the painful contrast between citizenship rule, and autocracy. The well-clothed, well-fed looking people of the one, with the abjectness and penury of the other. To what else but this spirit have we to ascribe our increase of armaments, only adopted for offensive, because no defensive contingency can possibly occur.

The truth is, that the present Ministers of England do not, any more than the rulers of the Continent—although the experience of the first French Revolution should show it—perceive that the time is approaching when nations will no more be driven about, as the people of Austria are driven, like swine. They will not see that the people—"the giant that knows not his own strength"—embruted by their rulers for ages, must in the end rise, when his giant power is at last mind-ripened and illumined by "that glorious spirit which animated millions in America to prefer liberty to sordid chains and gilded affluence," to quote a great English character during a war against right. There is no doubtful more certain than that of the despotic ruler in these days. It is only a question of

time. The more stringent he is in resistance to popular freedom, the severer the reaction. It is not long within human memory that the right of Englishmen—their acknowledged birthright—to have arms was contested. The dominant party, that for thirty years had ruled by increasing and continual restrictions, feared for itself, conscious of its misrule, and dreaded an insurrection, almost justifiable by the continual breaches of constitutional and individual right. A change in the dominant councils forced by the nation, a reform in Parliament and continued ameliorations, have rendered the proceedings of the time to which I allude almost impossible of belief, did not some millions, still alive in this country, well remember them. What has been the result of this yielding to progress, and of banishing distrust in the people by wiser political measures? what but that the throne of Queen Victoria is the firmest in the world; that no realm is really so free as that over which she is chief magistrate—a realm where all may speak their minds, print their opinions, be protected in their religious observances, be secured in their property, and live in peace. In the meanwhile our race is colonising new lands, and founding mighty empires, even at the antipodes. Commerce and wealth are marvellously increasing, and the name of an Englishman was never more respected, and all this through the people forcing the Government to reverse its former actions and pursue a course so unpalatable to the spirit of Austrian despotism and German petty kingship, that they should be in the Litany as things from which we should daily pray to be delivered "now and for evermore."

The alarm of "England in danger"—it used to be "the Church in danger"—is unaccountable, except through German influence. John Bull does not reason; he does not boast a memory worth having, or he would recollect that when Napoleon I. threatened to invade England, had 100,000 men and vessels ready at Boulogne, which our navy prevented coming out, that a heavy bribe to venal Austria made her declare war against France. Napoleon marched his 100,000 men to Vienna, and all fear of invasion was over. Napoleon III. is our friend, his army is in Italy, and he has quite enough upon his hands. He has no means of invading us; he must pray a south-east wind, perjure himself, and mount his army into the air in balloons to get here, and violate our alliance—things he has never dreamed about. He knows the value of our friendship, and the tremendous weight of our power; he is not one of the "in and in breed." He is no fool; and those who call him a usurper, may recollect that he appealed to the suffrage of millions in France, and was their choice, with which we in England have nothing more to do than to remark that the beautiful city of Paris is kept at peace. Blood no longer flows in the streets, the blood of contending factions, after having had an opportunity of governing themselves again and again, and hating each other into anarchy. Napoleon, they said, dared not leave Paris; he ruled it with an army—he has left it, and with few troops, yet the houses are no longer shaken by cannon, nor personal rights violated by contending politicians. When will Austria appeal to the people by vote to settle the sovereignty of the House of Hapsburg, should its power become dubious? That principle in France is worth something.

Whence, then, the alarm of England without the shadow of danger, that a few more ships in commission might not reasonably remove, if there were ground for it? I reply that it arises out of an attempt to raise a German, and through that an Austrian, interest here—no matter how hostile to freedom. Every word that indicates friendship to the glorious cause of Italy and freedom is held to be blasphemy, I too much fear, in some quarters in this country. Let the ministry look to it. The throne itself cannot now run counter to public opinion, nor will any administration be spared that dashes the present golden cup from the lip of the toiling and freeborn of England, to uphold the power of the common enemies of mankind. Stern neutrality is our duty. Let us leave the Austrians and Germans to batten still, if it be their wish, in the reeking sty of their self-willed slavery, but let us give Italy our good wishes. PAOLO.

At Rochdale it is intended to hold a banquet in honour of Mr. Cobden, shortly after that gentleman's return to England.

TRAFFIC ROADS THROUGH BATTERSEA FIELDS.

[COMMUNICATED.]

It not unfrequently happens that we pay more attention to objects which appeal to our predilections, our passions, our prejudices, or our fears, than to those which, though less striking or attractive, are yet really more certain to affect, personally and continuously, our convenience, our business, our pockets, or our pleasures; and thus it seems to be at the present moment with regard to the lines of road to which Chelsea new Suspension Bridge is the key.

A very large proportion of us are mere money spinners, regardless of all but immediate pecuniary gain; and those who are not, are generally so absorbed by the "questions of the day," that any marauders who please may rob us, under our very noses, of what may have cost years of trouble to philanthropic men and a large amount of public money to accomplish.

It is upwards of twenty years since the new park and bridge at Battersea-fields were first proposed, and the proposal received with a general though negative approval; and though even now they have been but just carried out, at an expense of upwards of £380,000 to the public, yet their value and utility are already jeopardised, and will be lost this session of Parliament unless the public at once speak out to prohibit it.

Independently of the park itself and its purposes, the bridge would be invaluable to a very large section of the inhabitants of London, could it be used as a means of intercommunication between the districts contiguous to it on both sides of the Thames, which, unfortunately, is not yet the case, from the approach on the south side being still incomplete.

The admitted necessity for increased railway terminal accommodation brought no less than five competing companies before Parliament for powers to continue "the West London Railway" from Hammersmith, round through Battersea-fields, to the new Victoria Station in Fimlico, and although two of these are now defunct, there are still three to "fight for the Act."

This may be said to be their own affair, and as none of them presents any peculiar features of superior public advantage as compared with its rivals, it would be so were it not that the whole of them have been projected to cross Battersea-fields, on a level with their surface, or very nearly so, and all close to the present London and South Western Railway, which is on an embankment.

The obvious effect of this will be to render the completion of a southern approach to the new bridge impossible, otherwise than by carrying a viaduct over all the lines, embankment included, which, from the height thus required, will be a very costly work, extremely inconvenient when finished, and irretrievably destructive of the ground as sites for first-class residences, with which, were the road carried under the railways, its sides would be certain to be occupied.

We find, from the *South London Journal*, that this subject has already been brought before the notice of the inhabitants of Clapham and Battersea by Mr. F. W. Beaumont, C.M.E., of Clapham, who has also corresponded favourably with Lord John Manners, W. Roupell, Esq., M.P., Sir Charles Barry, and other gentlemen, copies of which were given by the *South London Journal* of last Saturday week. As Mr. Beaumont is continuing his spirited exertions, we certainly hope that he will be cordially and energetically supported, as he deserves to be, not only by his own neighbourhood, but by Fimlico also, the inhabitants of which will be quite as much benefited as those on the south side of the Thames, if not more so.

We were, of course, quite aware that the Crystal Palace Railway is already on the surface of Battersea-fields, and close to the embankment of the other line at an objectionable point, but are obliged to Mr. Beaumont for the information that this has been done in contravention of the act of incorporation, and is, therefore, remediable by Parliament, if not by any less powerful tribunal; and we certainly do not see that the Crystal Palace Railway Company will have the slightest ground for crying out against their being compelled to comply with the terms on which they obtained their Act, as being a hardship on them, because there cannot be a doubt that, had they on their deposited sections shown their line as to be on the surface of the ground, they would have been opposed even more strenuously than the proposed new lines now are. We can scarcely understand so monstrous an anomaly as that—with an outcry for increased bridge accommodation,—with a bridge actually built at a cost of 90,000*l.* to the public (independently of its approaches)—with first-class building sites lying useless around and belonging to Battersea Park, and which might, by completing the southern approach, be made available as a reduction of the cost of Battersea Park,—with a clamour for the removal of the toll on the new bridge, which might be accomplished

by increasing the traffic over it so as to pay off the money borrowed on that security,—and with the Commissioners of the park and bridge declaring themselves powerless "to execute" or even "to contribute towards the execution of" this approach, which collectively and officially they "state (as their opinion)" . . . would be very desirable both as regards the interest of the public generally, and that of the owners and occupiers of lands in the neighbourhood" by which we may infer that they feel, perhaps correctly, that the public rather than themselves ought to take the lead in endeavouring to obtain it,—we say that, with all these advantages and incitements on the contrary side, we can scarcely understand so monstrous an anomaly as that a private trading company should, exclusively for their own gain, be allowed thus permanently to obstruct, and inconvenience the public.

As these new lines will not come before the private committee of the House of Commons until the re-opening of Parliament, there is still time, by using despatch, for petitions to be got up, praying a recommitment of the selected bill, with special instructions to the committee to examine into this particular point; and that the plans and sections may be amended so that all the lines across Battersea-fields may be kept on embankment, as the South-Western and Richmond lines now are; and that the Victoria-road, from the end of the bridge southwards, may be carried under them at once, after which plenty of parties will be found to continue it to the Wandsworth-road by more than one route.

Original Correspondence.

GERMANY.

[FROM A SPECIAL CORRESPONDENT.]

June 1st.

THE apparently decided neutrality of England, and the strength-development (*Kraft-entwicklung*), as it is termed by Austrian official reports, at Montebello, has produced a considerable change in the public mind since my last communication. Notwithstanding the very favourable reports of the *Times*, and, if we may believe the German papers, the dispatches of Mr. Midway, of whom is given a biography, including an account of how he lost his rank in the army once in consequence of a *meuterie*—all served up as a sort of guarantee, I presume, of his credibility,—the mass of the people here give the victory to the French. The Austrians are now not regarded as quite so Germanic as they were two weeks ago. Voices are now and then heard applying the term Croats to them instead of *Deutschen*, and should the French gain the first grand battle you readers may rely upon it they will meet with the welcome of very distant and very poor relations at the hands of their present German brethren. The people of Hanover, more particularly, openly express their delight at the defeat of their oppressors of 1848. They are not touched by any sentiments of sympathy on account of blood relationship, as is my Lord Malmesbury, whom, by the way, I would recommend to go to school again and study history. Where did he learn that the Austrians were kinsmen of the English? He sympathises with the Sardians because they have a Constitution, and with the Austrians because—however divergent in liberty, religion, manners, customs, physiognomy, &c., &c.,—they are of the same origin. This is pretty language for a statesman, and, indeed, does England very little credit. My acquaintance was great when I read that effusion, but I remembered the saying of Oxeutierna to his son: "My son, thou little knowest with how small an amount of wisdom the world is governed."

The motion made by Hanover in the Federal Diet to the effect that an army of observation should be stationed on the Rhine, has exposed the unfortunate king to much ridicule, for it is supposed he has been led to this step by his wife's relations, or his hairdresser, in whom it is asserted he has placed all his confidence, and through whom all Court favours are obtained. Prussia spoke very decidedly upon the matter. She protested through her Ambassador against this assumption of dictation in the military affairs of the Confederation on the part of Hanover, and gave the Diet to understand that such motions made in anticipation of the events which they were intended to meet would ever be most strenuously opposed. Since this declaration the Middle States have shown a much less bold front than formerly, and indeed begin to evince as much fear of Prussia as of France—a fear which is increased by the close alliance of the two Royal Houses of England and Prussia. The German princes know, and will never forget—Saxony more especially not—that Prussia has become a great power through the instrumentality of England, and at the expense of the other States of Germany. They know that it was Lord Castlereagh's desire, in 1815, to annex all Saxony, and even Hanover to Prussia, that a powerful Protestant nation might be created to hold the scales against the Greek Catholic despotism on the one side, and the Roman Catholic despotism on the other. He was, of course, opposed by all parties, and Prussia had to be content with the plunder of the scapegoat Saxony.

The Prussian General Willisen is now at Vienna, negotiating on behalf of Prussia for the supreme command of the Federal Army; but the Austrians and Bavarians will never consent to that, unless, perhaps, the former meet with a severe defeat. It is, probably, to give them an excuse for refusing the Prussian de-

mand that such accounts of the affair of Montebello have been dashed up. They are likewise permitting the alarm to be propagated by the press, that it is the object of Prussia, with the aid of England, to annex, by indirect process, all the minor states of the Confederation, and that her first move to this end is to obtain the supreme command of all the Federal troops, by which she would be rendered virtually the mistress of all Germany, and the princes reduced to a state of vassalage. At any rate, the people would be thereby accustomed to regard Prussia as the head and front of Deutschland. Now, however welcome this would be to the German people and to England, it must naturally be viewed with fear and jealousy by all the princes, and more especially by those rivals of Prussia, Austria, Bavaria, Saxony, and Hanover.

Last week the good people of the Elbe and Weser were startled by the appearance of two or three French gun-boats. It was supposed they had run in to see whether any Austrian vessels were in the ports or about to sail. Some imagine their object was to pick up some knowledge of the coast, and take bearings and soundings. It is said that they could not obtain a pilot from the main land; and they were obliged to put across to Heligoland, where they procured enough. They are still cruising about off the coast.—Business is bad.

Theatres and Entertainments.

ROYAL ITALIAN OPERA, COVENT GARDEN.

The novelty of the week has been the revival of "Martha," on Tuesday, with a vast amount of splendour in costume and decoration, and with Lotti Santa as the heroine. All constant readers of our operatic notes must be pretty familiar with Flotow's work, of which, as performed by the Pyne and Harrison company, we have given more than one report. Musically speaking, it is now, as ever, trivial; *ad populum* it may be styled very pleasing. The "Last Rose of Summer"—called in Italian, "Qui sola vergen rosa"—with which it is bolted together from beginning to end, would, in the hands of an infinitely less able *prima donna* than Madlle. Lotti, redeem all faults; and the "M'Apparai," of *Lionel*, ending with his passionate inquiry, "Why his Martha left him," is a gem whose lustre even Mario's cold failed to tarnish. The "Spinning Quartett," again, is a charming *morceau*; and the talented Nantier made as much as it allows of *Nancy*. Graziani—condemned, it may be, for his contumacy, to enact the miserable part of *Plunket*—was not received with the precise kind of welcome one might have supposed in store for so coveted a treasure. He sang well, however, in that very dull lay about beer, which so little smacks of the genuine drinking song, that one fears the composer may have sought inspiration rather in champagne glasses of "Preston Pans" than in deep pots of "jolly good ale and old." Her Majesty and the Princess Frederick William honoured Herr Flotow by assisting at the representation of his work.

ITALIAN OPERA, DRURY LANE.

The handsome Guarducci has made a success at this opera-house as *Rosina* in Rossini's "Barbieri," proving herself fully up to the high standard promised by her performances as *Gilda* and *La Favorita*. In "Dunqu' io son," and "Una voce," she was delightful; and in the music-lesson she introduced an air by Mercadante, "Ah, s'estinto," which was *encored* with enthusiasm! At the end of the opera she was loudly called for. The *Figaro* was *ce cher* Radiale. The veteran's astonishing vivacity as the Barber we have before taken occasion to notice, and we have only to repeat our general approval of his exceedingly level performance. As the *Count Almaviva*, Signor Mongini hardly maintained his laurels; but Signor Marini, on the other hand, makes an excellent *Dr. Bartolo*.

We have heard, and it was by no means surprising, that the draught charter of the Dramatic College, as prepared for the autocratic gentlemen who lately insulted Mr. Dodd and common sense, as well as betrayed their trust as stewards of charity, contains clauses very similar indeed to those they so churlishly refused to hear of from their would-be benefactor.

The following pictures have been purchased by prizeholders in the Art Union of London. From the Royal Academy—"Morning on the Lago Maggiore," by G. F. Herring, for 170*l*.; "Milton visiting Galileo," by E. Crowe, for 63*l*. From the Society of British Artists—"The Black Pool on the Lieder," by J. P. Pettitt, 75*l*.; "The Rock Quarry," by I. Tennant, 75*l*.; "Whitby from Uppang," E. Niemann, 60*l*.; "The Nut-gatherers," E. L. Cobbett, 63*l*. From the British Institution—"The Mother's Hope," I. W. Haynes, 40*l*. From the Portland Gallery—"Farm Yard," by Herring and Rolfe, 45*l*. From the New Water-Colour Society—"The Road through Borrowdale," D. H. McKewan, 31*l*. 10*s*. From the Old Water-Colour Society—"A Branch of the Thames," W. W. Gosling, 30*l*.

CRYSTAL PALACE.

HANDEL COMMEMORATION.—The engagement of the host of performers for this great festival has now been completed by the Sacred Harmonic Society. The extent of the orchestra will be appreciated when it is stated that it will comprise 242 violins and violas, 120 violoncellos and double basses, with about 100 wind and other instruments, which, with 2,700 chorists—all efficient and most carefully selected—will form an aggregate considerably beyond three thousand performers.

The orchestra itself is 216 feet wide, or double the diameter of the dome of St. Paul's Cathedral. It is capable of containing many hundreds more than the numbers above stated; but as it has been the express object of the managers of the festival to develop the tone produced by this gigantic assemblage of musicians under the most favourable conditions, such a liberal allowance of space has been given to each performer, and so many wide avenues intersect and divide each portion of the chorus, that it has been found absolutely imperative—despite the many thousands of efficient applicants now registered in the books kept by the Sacred Harmonic Society—to limit the performers to the number above stated.

The rehearsals of the metropolitan division of the chorus, at Exeter Hall, will be brought to a conclusion on Friday, the 10th inst. Rehearsals in the provincial towns will be continued up to Friday, the 17th of June, on which evening as many of the chorus as Exeter Hall will contain will be assembled together for the first time. The full rehearsal of the entire orchestra will take place at the Crystal Palace, at from half-past ten to eleven o'clock on the morning of Saturday, the 18th of June. This rehearsal will be open to the public by tickets at seven shillings and sixpence each, if purchased some time beforehand; and as the orchestra will be as complete as on the days of the festival, and as the rehearsal will comprise the most effective portions of each day's performance, there is no doubt but that the attendance will be very great, particularly by those persons from the country unable to remain in town for the whole of the festival week.

Arrangements are now in progress at the Crystal Palace for the exhibition of various relics and memorials of Handel, in a court arranged for the purpose. This collection gives promise of great interest. Handel's autograph scores of "Messiah," "Israel in Egypt," and the "Dettingen Te Deum" (works to be regarded with the deepest veneration), now in the Royal Library, and the portrait of the composer, presented by Smith (his amanuensis) to George III., now at Buckingham Palace, will be graciously lent for the occasion by her Majesty the Queen, and his Royal Highness the Prince Consort; the statue of Handel by Roubiliac, his portrait by Denner (the one most prized by the composer, and kept by him in his own house), miniatures, pitch-pipe used by Handel at his performances (interesting as showing the rise in musical pitch in the last century), autograph letters, &c., belonging to the Sacred Harmonic Society; the MS. scores from which he conducted his oratorios, kindly lent for this occasion by Handel's biographer, Mr. Victor Schœlcher; his harpsichord, contributed by the Messrs. Broadwood, the eminent pianoforte manufacturers, in whose house, in Great Pulteney-street, when in the occupation of Tschudi, the harpsichord maker—the Broadwood of his day—Handel was a frequent visitor; numerous engraved portraits of Handel and his principal performers; early, curious, and recent editions of his works, biographies, &c., will be added to the collection.

Enough has been stated to show its interesting nature, and as the Sacred Harmonic Society has issued a notification of their desire to avail themselves of the loan of any other contemporary musical objects—an intimation which is sure to be widely responded to—there can be no doubt but that the "Handel Court" at the Crystal Palace will be a source of much gratification to the thousands of admirers of the great musician who will be brought together from all parts.

The wide-spread interest excited has led the directors to apply to the Commander-in-Chief to give facilities to officers in the army for attending the Festival; and with pleasure it is announced an official intimation has been given that, on application, leave of absence will be given for the Festival week to such officers as may desire to be present.

Steps have also been taken for affording the opportunity for attending the Festival to members of the provincial press. At the preliminary 1857 festival many provincial and other journals were represented, and an amount of original musical criticism was thereby elicited beyond precedent. Several of the daily country journals published daily telegraphic reports of the Festival, which kept the inhabitants of the principal towns well informed of its progress. The telegraphic arrangements being made on the present occasion will offer increased facilities over those in 1857.

ST. JAMES'S THEATRE.

AMONG the post-Epsomite diversions of Wednesday was a performance at this theatre for the benefit of Mr. F. B. Chatterton, some time a well-known official at the Lyceum Theatre. The entertainments consisted of the favorite comedy of "Still Waters Run Deep," very ably played by Mrs. Seymour as *Mrs. Hector Sternhold*, Mr. Leigh Murray as *John Mildmay*, Mr. Fitzjames as *Hankesley*, and Mr. Barrett as *Mr. Potter*. To begin backwards, the last named gentleman's version of our prosy old friend, is by no means a bad one. It is distinct from the original interpretation by Mr. Emery, whose *Potter* was, if we remember right, fussy, while Mr. Barrett's is drivelling. Mr. Fitzjames is perfectly intelligent, but too attentive to his delivery to be smooth or easy. Mrs. Seymour's strong-minded lady (by the way, for that characteristic for which she substitutes the wholly feminine), was very pleasing; and Mr. Murray was entirely at home, without annoying parade of sentimentality, as the stalwart high-minded *Mildmay*. A ballet succeeded the play; and an act of "Gustavus III.," in which the audience, to their delight, figured on the scene with the *coryphees*, wound up the evening's entertainment.

MISS PALMER'S CONCERT.

THIS accomplished lady gave her first concert on Wednesday evening, at St. Martin's Hall. Notwithstanding its being the Derby day, a crowd of fashionable admirers were present, and testified their appreciation of her abilities. Miss Palmer was deservedly *encored* in Mr. Hullah's new song, "The Storm," and much applauded in Mozart's "Addio," in "When I was Young," by Mr. Chorley, and in the duet from "Il Trovatore," with Mr. Sims Reeves. The programme included the names of Madame Rudersdorf, Miss Banks, Miss Bradshaw, Herr Molique, Messrs. Harper, Hauser, Maycock, Nicholson, and Miss Arabella Goddard. The concert was perfectly successful.

ST. JAMES'S HALL.

On Tuesday, the St. James's Hall was crowded with amateurs, attracted by the programme of the Musical Union, which comprised quartets by Haydn and Mendelssohn, a pianoforte trio by Beethoven, and solos for this instrument by Chopin and Liszt. In the latter works, which afford room now for the display of the greatest pathos and now the most forcible execution, M. Ratenstem, the Russian pianist, or—as it is, for the time, fashionable to say—*virtuoso*, proved his poetic genius and dexterity to the loudly expressed delights of the company. The first violinist in the quartets was Wieniawski, who surprised many of his hearers by displaying a great deal of the former quality, as well as that extent of the latter for which all have long given him credit. It is almost superfluous to add, that his distinguished coadjutors, Goffrie, Blagrove, and Piatti, contributed duly to the *ensemble*, and participated in the honours of the evening.

At the Hanover-square Rooms, also, on Tuesday, Herr Leopold de Meyer, another "wonder player" on the pianoforte, gave, not a taste, but a banquet of his quality, assisted by Herr Reichardt, the German sympathetic tenor, whom we were glad to hear again, and Madlle. Vaneri, of the Theatre Royal, Drury-lane. The idea given of Leopold de Meyer by the caricatures in plaster and lithography, in which the French artists are so happy, and of which foreign musicians are so proud, is by no means an overstrained one. He has a good deal of the "Piano-tamer" about him; and as the instruments submitted for experiment are generally stiff-backed ones, one has little opportunity of observing him except in *tours de force*. He should, however, be seen and heard by all pianoforte amateurs, as he is, perhaps, the arch-representative of a peculiar school.

Miss LE DUC announces a *soirée musicale* for Monday next, at the Beethoven-rooms, Harley-street, when she will play a Mozart pianoforte and violin sonata with Mr. Dando. A solo sonata by Haydn, and a March duet by Beethoven, with Madame de Vaucheran. Miss Palmer and Mr. Thomas are among the vocalists who will assist.

On Wednesday next the Handel Choral Society, an amateur body, of which we recently noticed the foundation, announces an evening concert to take place at the Foundling Hospital. Among the features will be found Van Brees' cantata, "St. Cecilia's Day," Mendelssohn's "Athalie," and a part song by Muller, "May Day." Mr. Willing, Chapel Master of the Foundling, conducts.

We have pleasure in noticing an amiable project for an Asylum, to be called the Handel College, for the orphans of musicians of all classes and countries resident in Great Britain. The prospectus, signed by Sir J. E. Harrington, a well-known amateur, and M. Benedict, after gracefully alluding to the distinction conferred upon the country through its having been the chosen home of the illustrious

master, proposes to commemorate the centenary of his death by some practical proof how highly we prize the legacies he has bequeathed to us, and by some effort in favour of the helpless ones whom many of his worthy illustrators leave amongst us when they, too, pass away. The generous need no more incentive to loose their purse strings than the mere reminder how many of such cases there are: and we believe, as well as hope, that the munificent donor of land to the value of 5,000*l.* will find himself fitly seconded. Mr. Owen Jones has offered to act as honorary architect, and a list of noble and gentle patrons will be published shortly. Let us add another hope—that some more charitable spirit than characterised the early proceedings of the Dramatic College authorities will be found among the counsels of the Handel Institution.

The following distinguished persons honoured the Royal Italian Opera, Drury Lane, last week, with their presence:—Prince Edward of Saxo Weimar, the Duchess of Manchester, the Duchess of Montrose, the Duke of Roxburgh, the Earl and Countess of Cardigan, the Countess of Mountcharles, the Marchioness of Downshire, Count Batthyany, his Excellency the Baron Brunow, the Baroness Brunow and party; the Earl of Lonsdale, his Grace the Duke of Bedford and party, the Marchioness of Conyngham, Lady Rivers, Lord Salisbury, Lady Packington, Lord Cranstoun, Marquis of Stafford, Sir Courtney Honeywood, Sir Ralph and Lady Howard, Lady Pakenham, Miss Burdett Coutts and party, D'Horsay, Esq.; Sir J. Dundas, J. Grenfell, Esq.; C. Goding, Esq.; Captain Harris, Hon. Otway Toler, Major Gordon, Major Blake, Major Lynn, Captain Cavendish, Captain Cave, Mr. and Mrs. Wheeler. — Hume, Esq., &c.

Kew Gardens.—We have been requested to state that the National Botanic Gardens, containing the great palm-house, the old and new museums, the tropical aquarium, &c., and the royal palace pleasure grounds, flower gardens, and new arboretum, having been greatly improved and adorned, are now open for the season, every week-day from one o'clock till dusk. On Sundays, from two o'clock till six. Free admission to the whole.

INDIA, AND INDIAN PROGRESS.

**SIR C. TREVELYAN.—HILL STATIONS.
—FREEHOLD TENURE.**

THE Madras papers report that various measures of Sir Chas. Trevelyan's are increasing his popularity among Europeans and natives. He continues his exertions to relieve the civil servants and officials from the burden of papers, reports, and correspondence. He has likewise issued new rules with regard to petitions—another impediment of the Indian official. All complaints against any servant of Government must first be made to the local authority; no petitions will be attended to on matters which form the subject of judicial proceedings, and no petition will meet with any answer which applies for a situation in the gift of the heads of departments. Thus the petition nuisance will receive a heavy blow, while the power of the local authorities will be much strengthened.

The amalgamation of the Supreme and Sudder Courts may be looked upon as determined on, and although a new code of civil procedure has been passed, and a penal code will be prepared which places Europeans on a footing with natives, there cannot be much doubt that the old system is doomed, that English rights will be established, and English law introduced. A commission on the amalgamation is said to be appointed, which consists of Mr. Smyth, the Advocate-General, Mr. J. B. Norton, of the Madras bar, a leading reformer, and Mr. Strange, M.C.S., a judge of the Sudder Court. The amalgamation will constitute the Supreme Court the high court of appeal for the whole presidency; and to relieve it from part of the local civil business, the small cause court of Madras is to be put on the footing of a county court. In order to give local sittings, Sir Charles Trevelyan proposes to establish provincial courts, consisting of one civil servant, one barrister, and one Eurasian, or other native—an unobjectionable method of employing natives, and a good step for raising them in the political scale. The leaders of Indian re-

form, so far from having a wish to exclude natives from office, wish to see them in the highest offices, sitting in the Legislative Council, and in the Supreme Courts, associated more extensively in the magistracy, and summoned on provincial juries, and taking part in municipalities; but for the protection of natives and English, they wish no native to be entrusted singly with functions, which he may pervert to corrupt and oppressive purposes.

Another alteration of this kind, at Bombay, which tends to raise the native is, that no separation of nation or sect now takes place on juries. Formerly the English sat in the jury-box by themselves, Portuguese, Parsees, Hindus, and Mahomedans being kept distant from each other. On a late occasion a Parsee was foreman.

To return to Sir Charles Trevelyan and Madras, we may mention another compliment to the natives. Formerly, while English gentlemen drove straight up to Government House, native gentlemen were required to alight before reaching the portico, but Sir Charles has allowed them the same privilege, with which they are much gratified.

The Sepoys have been pleased by Sir Charles discontinuing the guards at the Collector's Office, the Lunatic Asylum, and the Post-office, where he has substituted police. Thus the military element is also reduced, and the display of arms lessened.

Sir Charles is engaged in meeting the difficulties of caste and custom. In South Arcot the right and left hand castes have been engaged in impeding each other, preventing gooroes and processions from passing down particular streets, and left hand men from riding in their own carriages along a public street, or building houses with an upper story. The governor has instructed the authorities that the public streets and roads in all towns are not the property of any caste, but of the whole community, and that any man may use them and deal with his own property as he pleases, provided he does not give any real annoyance to others, or outrage public decency or public law.

In the case of the Tinnevely authorities a salutary lesson has been read, for the moonsiff has been dismissed, because it was by his orders the shops were closed during the riots. The head of police is likewise dismissed, because he used no influence or authority to disperse the mob, or to persuade them of the risk of resistance. In fact, these men are punished for passively allowing the Christians to be molested.

The Governor has given his support to the new Madras police plan, under which the police functions are to be separated from those of magistrate and collector. All local forces, and zillah and district police, are abolished, and the whole police of the Presidency—22,000 in number—formed into one body under a commissioner of police, who is to have the general management. The chief danger is introducing the military element too far into the police, and giving it a character too military. It is to be regretted that, in addition to swords, the police are to be provided with carbines.

Under the commissioner are district superintendents, and in every talook an inspector. Under him is the village inspector, to whom the village watchman is alone responsible. The watchmen are in much better order than in the other Presidencies, but will be put on an improved footing. There is besides a body of regular police. The village watchman will begin at 5*s.* a month, the police constable at 10*s.*, advancing to 12*s.* and to 14*s.*; the sergeants will advance from 20*s.* to 28*s.*, and the inspectors from 4*l.* to 20*l.* A superannuation fund is provided. The pay of the sergeants is insufficient to provide Europeans, but doubtless this defect will in time be remedied.

Measures are being taken to put the Madras revenue officers on a footing with those of Bengal, by requiring the observance of Sunday as a holiday.

From the hill settlements the chief news is of numerous concessions of leave of absence.

For Darjeeling, Ensign A. Jones, 37th Foot, has leave.

Mr. E. M. Reily, deputy-collector of Cachan, has left his district for a while, from ill health.

Simla is now the seat of the military department, and the officers are working more comfortably there after their late toils and inconvenience.

Leave for Simla has been given to Lieutenant F. A. Stebbing, 8th Foot, Lieutenant J. S. White,

27th Foot, and Paymaster Sewall, 6th Dragoon Guards. The Rev. C. W. Cahusac has exchanged from Kussowlee to Simla.

Nynece Tal is rising much into favour. Among the leaves of absence are Captain C. P. Hallett, commanding Allypuri district police, and Lieutenant Slade, 57th Foot.

Leave to Mussoorie has been given to Captain T. C. Lyons, 20th Foot, to Captains Clarke and Barnett, 54th foot, to Ensign R. Kane, 71st Foot, and to Lieutenant D. Shaw, Adjutant of the Allahabad military police.

The Rev. F. Farrer has changed to Kussowlee from Simla.

Brevet Col. L'Estrange, 70th Foot, has leave to continue at Landour.

Ensign Tulloch, 23rd Foot, has leave to the hill north of Deyrah.

The exchanges between the chaplains at Meer Meer and Rawul Pindee, are cancelled.

Sir A. H. Lawrence, Bart., assistant commissioner, has been removed from Lahore to Kasgr district.

Lieut. S. Clayton and Ensign H. B. Sayce, 99th Foot, have leave to Hazaracabagh.

Mr. Y. C. Ross has been appointed deputy collector and deputy magistrate of Boolundshahr.

Leave to the Neilgherries has been given to Major-Gen. R. Budd, commanding S. Madras division, Major H. S. King, 3rd Foot, and to Capt. A. S. Findlay, 30th M.N.T., to Lieut.-Col. Surry, 99th Foot, and to Lieut. A. W. Atkinson, 99th Foot.

The governor of Ceylon, and most of the leading personages were reported to be at Newera Eli sanatorium until May.

Allen's Indian Mail has an article in remembrance of the claims of Major Munro, of the Bengal army, as one of the pioneers of the principal of a freehold tenure, by the publication of letters under the signature of "Verax" in the *Asiatic Journal* for 1841, and the following years. This fact does not, however, lessen the merit of the exertions of the *Friend of India*, and other advocates of this great economical and social improvement.

Allen's Indian Mail has been brought round to advocate the suppression of that hot-bed of sedition—the native army. The Bengal authorities have now more officers of native regiments borne on the lists than before the mutiny.

The same paper explains that the complimentary address from the British India Association to Lord Canning is not from English residents, but from blacks, who approve of his policy.

The *Friend of India* puts forward a well-founded protest against the repeated return of Berar and the Hyderabad assigned territory to the Nizam, as a reward for his ambiguous loyalty. The editor shows how the country has improved in the short period since its cession in 1853:—

The first year the revenue was	237,000
In 1854-5	420,000
In 1857-8	510,000

In the time of the Nizam the five millions of people were subjected to all kinds of oppression, nor did he derive the pecuniary benefit.

There has been no emigration from the district, and the population is supposed to have increased. In the Raichore district alone forty-one new schools have been started, making the number 361. Village roads have been laid out over the whole country, but the issue of debentures with a provincial guarantee can alone provide the requisite funds for public improvements. The Bombay Railway is approaching the Berar country, which will exercise great influence.

In the northern hills are admirable positions for English colonies and sanatoria, but nothing has yet been done to make them available.

Berar is one of the finest cotton countries in India; and while the Cotton Supply Association are doing all in their power to promote the railway and the development of the country, some of the officials in India are seeking to consign it to the oppression of anarchy under the Nizam.

In Allahabad, the magistrate, Mr. Herschel, has gone out against the rebels with twenty-eight Europeans, and achieved great success. In one fray he captured twenty-four rebels at Pernampore.

Mr. A. W. Wilson Steel, born in India, and educated in the Martiniere, at Calcutta, has received much applause in India for having come off head wrangler at Cambridge.

It is noticed that more trouble has been taken

to obtain intelligence of M. Adolphe Schlagentweit, a German, and a protégé of Prince Albert, than of Connolly, Stoddart, or Wyburd. This has excited some indignation in India.

A rich yellow shell marble at Agra has been brought into notice by Mr. Gubbins.

The carriage nuisance in Calcutta is likely to be amended, for with the growth of English enterprise, it is proposed to establish a Calcutta Suburban and Mofussil Omnibus and Carriage Company (Limited).

COMMERCIAL.

CHARGE AGAINST THE JOINT-STOCK BANKS.

IT is said that the "action of the deposit-receiving joint-stock banks is of a character to aggravate the incipient mischief" in the money market at a time of pressure. These "monied establishments" are accused of precipitating the late crash in the Stock Exchange by rigorously calling in loans on all descriptions of securities, while they are now in a peculiarly difficult position, overloaded with money, for which they have to pay interest, and cannot find safe customers. That banks should receive money on deposit to lend, is now so universal a practice that it may be said to be natural and necessary. As long as interest is paid on the use of money, all who have money will be desirous of sharing that interest, and there will be a similar competition to lend whenever money is abundant, and a similar withdrawal from loans whenever apprehensions are entertained that money will be wanted, whether joint-stock or other banks be employed as convenient instruments for using the money. It could be easily shown, were it now necessary, that joint-stock banks, with large deposits, can make more of money than individuals, and that it is really advantageous to them and to the community, that joint-stock banks and other institutions like them should exist. We must therefore consider the aggravation they are said to cause of the evils of fluctuations in the money markets, as one of the sandbanks or rocks in the social ocean, warning us that we have taken an erroneous course. We cannot condemn taking interest on money; we cannot condemn competition to make the best use of it; we cannot condemn joint-stock banks which answer these purposes; we have rather to find out from the wreck how we have gone out of our course.

At New York, where the commercial community suffered from sudden expansions and contractions of the money market, and where both borrowers and lenders were great sufferers, it was proposed in the early part of last year to place an artificial limit, by the joint action of all the banks, both on the rate at which money should be taken in on deposit and at which it should be employed to discount. But this project, after receiving the sanction of nearly all the banks of that city, came to nothing, because all would not agree to it. In truth, to prevent competition in borrowing and lending money is impossible. Usury laws in England and in the United States, though agreeable to the popular sentiment, have failed to accomplish this object. We can entertain no rational hope of settling such matters by positive regulations. We must trust to competition for settling them, and we must remove all obstacles to the perfectly free play of its laws.

One obvious source of mischief is the heaping up of money or credit in great masses, which places the control of the whole in the hands of a comparatively few individuals. Money, or credit, is another name for power, and the more it is diffused, so that each individual shall have a reasonable share, the greater its benefits. Heaped up, like manure, it generates rank and weedy disorder; spreads equally over the field it fertilises every part. Modern legislation on this subject has generally tended to collect money in few hands, and much of the late and present disorder in the market is probably the result of this legislation. As money makes money, it has naturally a great tendency to this form; and as the condition so fervently prayed for by the prophet, neither "poverty nor riches" is alike favourable to individual virtue and social welfare, this tendency ought, on no account, to be increased by legislation. Nor would the reflecting legislator be

disposed to increase it, did he remark that it is one of the means by which a territorial aristocracy is subverted by a monied aristocracy, instead of a healthy democracy. Old wrong is continued by a new, more subtle, and more rapacious wrong. But the effects of legislation are generally different from the intentions of the legislature, and we therefore cannot be surprised that the Parliament, without intending it, as it is much against the interests of its most influential members, should have contributed very much to the tendency of money to accumulate in masses.

Let those who now declaim against joint-stock banks remember that they are exclusively the offspring of modern legislation. Not that associations for the purposes of banking are essentially injurious. They have to a great extent existed almost as long as banking itself. The Bank of England is a joint-stock bank. All the Scotch banks of importance are joint-stock banks. Such associations are natural and necessary, and they have long existed in England in the form of private banks, though they were restricted in the number of their partners, and hampered in their operations by the legal monopoly conferred on the Bank of England. After the great revolutionary war had driven all commercial transactions athwart their usual channels—after the Bank Suspension Act had deranged the whole monetary system, and tumbled all credit from its just foundation, some of the resulting disorders manifested themselves in our private banks. Of course, the Bank of England was sustained by legislation, and the whole power of the community guarded it from suffering. The calamity fell on the private banks and on the community which sheltered the Bank of England from harm. Then, soon after the peace of 1815, when hasty, illtimed, incongruous, and even scandalous legislation—such as corn laws—was the ordinary product of Tory and aristocratic brains, before observation had found in commercial restrictions the causes of the vast disorders which prevailed between 1815 and 1830, an alarmed and ignorant public, led by journalists unacquainted with the laws of social science, and a Parliament more eager to act than to learn—for if it learned it would abstain from much action—ran down private banks, and a law was hastily passed to promote the establishment of joint-stock banks. They did not grow naturally in their present forms, like private banks with numerous partners—which would have become joint-stock banks, had not the Legislature unwisely forbidden them, and very foolishly thought it could substitute something better—but were born of an act of the Legislature. On private banks, at the same time, several restrictions were laid. Now complaints are made that the joint-stock banks, which only act vigorously on the laws of competition—the supply of capital and the demand for it—are the sources of considerable disorder in the money market. We believe that of late their action has not tended to keep it steady. They have taken the character of an impelling power, while they should have been a guide—have been rather sails than the rudder, and have stimulated the gambling and the enterprise they should have checked. For this, however, the joint-stock banks are far less to be blamed than the law which, in spite of experience, not only maintains the monopoly of the Bank of England, but has done all it could to put down private banks, destroy their credit, and so prevent the healthy competition which is as necessary in the capital or money market as in the corn market. The Legislature never effects any good—never effects ought but mischief when it makes regulations for trade, and therefore it should, as quickly as is consistent with safety—for it cannot even do away with its noxious regulations without inflicting injury on some one—repeal all the laws now in existence interfering with banking.

The late destruction of members of the Stock Exchange began with a panic, which was itself the consequence of a general speculation for a rise. By help of money borrowed from the joint-stock banks and other bodies, Consols had been forced up, or kept above their fair market value. Whatever might have been the cause of the panic it was fully shared by the Bank of England, which raised its rate of discount 2 per cent., in ten days and by the joint-stock banks, which hastened to draw in their loans on stock, with what threatened to be an insufficient margin. Now it is not to be supposed, if the large resources of these bodies had been dispersed through ten times as many private bankers, that

the same kind of panic—particularly if it had no good foundation—as the returning abundance of money may make us suspect, would have been felt by them all. We believe it would not. A false opinion or sentiment is liable to correction, in proportion as great numbers are affected by it, and therefore we say, that the best correction of money panics, is to diffuse the resources of the money market amongst many individuals, exposing all to unrestricted competition, which will keep them all vigilant and all honest.

REDUCTION IN THE RATE OF DISCOUNT.

ON Thursday the Bank of England reduced its minimum rate of discount from 4½ per cent.—to which it was raised on the 5th ult.—to 3½ per cent. The abundance of money in the market, and the previous reduction of the rate by private bill discounters, fully justify the step. At the same time, these facts show that the Bank, vast as are its resources, does not really determine the rate of discount in the market, though it affects to do so. If there were any error in its conduct, it was in raising the rate so suddenly, on the 5th ult., an additional 1 per cent.; but it was then influenced by the sudden diminution of its resources, and the actual condition of the money market. All the dealers in money, whether borrowers or lenders, were frightened, and the Bank shared the general contagion. Whether the present reduction, which is justified by the circumstances of the moment, will continue, will depend on the fact of war absorbing less of the resources of the world at its commencement than it throws enterprise into inactivity. It compels the suspension of much peaceful industry, and so limits the demand for capital. At the same time capital is required to carry on war. In the end, as it impedes reproduction, it will press more and more on the comparatively diminished resources of society, and enhance the value of capital. We anticipate, therefore, that the present reduction, though now justified by circumstances, will not be lasting.

MONEY MARKET & STOCK EXCHANGE.

City, Friday Evening.

IN the money market to-day the demand increased, but only so much as to make the market less dull than before. Money is now taken on call by the joint-stock banks at 2 per cent. and 3½ per cent., and the best bills are discounted at something below the Bank rate. The little increase in the demand did not alter the character of the market, which continues easy, and at present there are no indications of an adverse change. We have referred above to the reduction by the Bank of England of the rate of discount, and the accounts published below will show in the increase of its resources the reasons for its conduct. The markets of the Stock Exchange, which have exhibited through the week a rapid tendency upwards—Consols even rising on Wednesday to an unwarranted height—have been dull to-day. They went backwards yesterday, and to-day opened at yesterday's prices—Consols 93½ to 94, but notwithstanding the prices from Paris to-day came firm and improved Consols, and the other funds receded. This was attributed to parties who had speculated for the rise having realised, and to political causes. More weight was attributed to the article of the *Augsburgh Gazette*, published in the *Times*, than it deserves. It can only be considered as expressing the wishes of the heated and silly princes of Germany, not the sentiments of the people. The latter want political improvement at home rather than war abroad. The former would gladly excite an anti-revolutionary cry to secure their own power. Some weight was ascribed to the presumed instability of our own ministry, and the uncertainty whether their opponents are in a condition to offer to the country the guarantees of a strong government in room of the one they aim at destroying. These causes produced great dullness on the Stock Market to-day, and Consols were done after the close at 92½ to 93. The price at present is probably somewhat affected by property remitted from abroad, to be placed here in security, and is, consequently, quite as high as it is likely to be.

Prussia has announced a loan for about £2,500,000, but as it will be negotiated in Germany, it will not affect our market.

We understand that the failures in Germany continue, and that some of the oldest houses in Augsburg and other places are mentioned as having

suspended their payments. This is one of the curses of war.

The London Chartered Bank of Australia held its ordinary general meeting to-day, when a report on the condition of the bank and a statement of its assets and liabilities were laid before the shareholders. The profit on the year was £33,809, and a dividend of 3 per cent. was declared for the six months, making a dividend of 6 per cent. for the year; £5,000 was added to the reserved fund, and there is a rest of £7,809.

BANK OF ENGLAND.

An Account, pursuant to the Act 7th and 8th Victoria cap. 32, for the week ending on Wednesday, the 1st day of June, 1859:—

ISSUE DEPARTMENT.	
Notes issued.....	£31,570,745
Government Debt £11,015,100	
Other Securities ..	3,450,000
Gold Coin & Bullion	17,093,745
Silver Bullion	—
£31,570,745	£31,570,745
BANKING DEPARTMENT.	
Proprietors' Capital.....	£14,533,000
Reserve.....	3,100,840
Public Deposits (including Exchequer, Savings Banks, Commissioners of National Debt, and Dividend Accounts).....	6,301,774
Other Deposits.....	16,836,238
Seven Day and other Bills.....	783,700
£41,635,552	£41,635,552

Dated June 2, 1859.

M. MARSHALL, Chief Cashier.

PRICES OF THE PRINCIPAL STOCKS, SHARES, AND COMMODITIES AT THE CLOSE OF THE MARKET.

	Last Week	This Week
STOCKS.		
3 per cent. Consols—Money	92½	93½
Ditto	91½	92½
Ditto	91	92
Bank Stock	220	221½
India .....	..	..
Exchequer Bills .....	..	..
Canada Government 6 per cent. ....	..	..
New Brunswick Government 6 per cent. ....	..	..
New South Wales Government 3 per cent. ....	..	..
South Australia Government 6 per cent. ....	..	..
Victoria Government 6 per cent. ....	..	..
Austrian Bonds, 5 per cent. ....	..	..
Brazilian Bonds, 5 per cent. ....	..	100
French Rentes, 3 per cent. ....	..	..
Mexican Bonds, 3 per cent.	164	..
Peruvian Bonds, 4½ per cent. ....	..	..
Spanish Bonds, 3 per cent.	40	41
Turkish Scrip, 6 per cent. ....	..	8½
RAILWAYS.		
Bristol and Exeter	80	91
Caledonian	754	77
Eastern Counties	534	54½
East Lancashire	87	87
Great Northern	994	99
Western	524	534
Lancashire and Yorkshire	804	874
London and Blackwall	614	634
London, Brighton, and South Coast	110	110
London and North-Western	874	894
London and South-Western	874	894
Midland	934	974
North British	514	534
North Staffordshire	124	124
Oxford, Worcester, and Wolverhampton	29	30
South-Eastern	624	644
South Wales	61	62
Bombay, Baroda and Central India	164	164
Calcutta and South Eastern .....	..	..
Eastern Bengal	124	14
East Indian	97	..
Great Indian Peninsula	954	984
Madras	174	..
Scinde .....	..	..
Buffalo and Lake Huron	6	44
Grand Trunk of Canada	31	34
Great Western of Canada	14	14
Antwerp and Rotterdam	34	44
Dutch Rhenish	74	..
Eastern of France	24	25
Great Luxembourg	44	54
Lombardo-Venetian	24	34
Northern of France	364	364
Paris, Lyons, and Mediterranean	31	324
Paris and Orleans	48	49
Southern of France	18	184
Western and North-Western of France	20	204

BULLION, per oz. Foreign Gold in Bars, Standard, 77s. 9d.; Mexican Dols 5s. 4d.; Silver in Bars, Standard, 6s. 9d.

COMMODITIES.

WHEAT.—Red, New, 40s. to 50s.; Fine, 54s. to 57s.; White, New, 50s. to 54s. Foreign R. 45s. to 56s.; White P. 62s. to 66s.; Rye, 30s. to 32s.; Barley, 25s. to 32s.; Malting 38s. to 43s.; Mail, Ord. 28s. to 64s.; Peas, Hog, 37s. to 40s.; Beans, Ticks, 37s. to 41s.; Indian Corn, 35s. to 36s.; Oats, Feed, 25s. to 27s.; Fine, 27s. to 28s.

LOUR.—Town-made, per sack, 45s. to 50s.; Seconds, 44s. to 48s.; Essex and Suffolk, on board ship, 40s. to 42s.; Norfolk and Stockton, 34s. to 35s.; American, per barrel, 30s. to 32s.; Canadian, 30s. to 32s.—Bread, 64d. to 64d. the 4th loaf.

	Wheat	Barley	Oats	Rye	Beans	Peas
April 23	41 4 12 8 22 7 32 1 41 4 38 11	12 6 12 8 22 7 32 1 41 4 38 11	12 6 12 8 22 7 32 1 41 4 38 11	12 6 12 8 22 7 32 1 41 4 38 11	12 6 12 8 22 7 32 1 41 4 38 11	12 6 12 8 22 7 32 1 41 4 38 11
May 7	40 10 12 8 22 7 32 1 41 4 38 11	12 6 12 8 22 7 32 1 41 4 38 11	12 6 12 8 22 7 32 1 41 4 38 11	12 6 12 8 22 7 32 1 41 4 38 11	12 6 12 8 22 7 32 1 41 4 38 11	12 6 12 8 22 7 32 1 41 4 38 11
21	38 4 12 8 22 7 32 1 41 4 38 11	12 6 12 8 22 7 32 1 41 4 38 11	12 6 12 8 22 7 32 1 41 4 38 11	12 6 12 8 22 7 32 1 41 4 38 11	12 6 12 8 22 7 32 1 41 4 38 11	12 6 12 8 22 7 32 1 41 4 38 11
25	30 4 12 8 22 7 32 1 41 4 38 11	12 6 12 8 22 7 32 1 41 4 38 11	12 6 12 8 22 7 32 1 41 4 38 11	12 6 12 8 22 7 32 1 41 4 38 11	12 6 12 8 22 7 32 1 41 4 38 11	12 6 12 8 22 7 32 1 41 4 38 11
Six weeks' Aggregate Average.	48 2 32 11 24 7 32 11 44 11 30 8	12 6 12 8 22 7 32 1 41 4 38 11	12 6 12 8 22 7 32 1 41 4 38 11	12 6 12 8 22 7 32 1 41 4 38 11	12 6 12 8 22 7 32 1 41 4 38 11	12 6 12 8 22 7 32 1 41 4 38 11

GENERAL TRADE REPORT.

Friday Evening.

Our manufacturing industry continues active. In Manchester and other great towns of this description, there is no want of demand. The world was doing very well till the quarrels of princes disturbed it, and we can only hope that these will tend ultimately to the freedom and prosperity of the people. As yet these quarrels have not much affected our trade; the alarm is more for the future, than on account of any present losses. To-day in the Corn market prices had again a tendency downwards. The weather at present is favourable to our hopes of large crops. Grass and fodder of all kinds will be abundant; but the cereals, though at present the weather is favourable to them, will yet need a dry and warm sun. In Mining-lane the demand for sugar was good, and the market firm. Tea and most other commodities were steady in price, with rather a slack demand.

RAILWAY INTELLIGENCE.

A SPECIAL meeting of the Victoria Station and Pimlico Railway Company is called for the 15th June, to authorise the directors to borrow 225,000l.; and a special meeting of the Sittingbourne and Sheerness Railway Company for the 23rd June, to approve the bill for raising additional capital and sanctioning a lease of the railway to the East Kent Company.

The adjourned special meeting of the London and South Western Railway Company, fixed for the 2nd of June, will be further adjourned to the 23rd of June.

At the meeting of the Eastern of France Railway Company, held at Paris on Saturday, the dividend was fixed at the rate already announced, viz., 20f. 46c. per share. The accounts were adopted, as well as the new convention between the company and the Government.

HUNGARIAN RAILWAYS.—The Debrecin Miskolcz Railway has been opened. There is now one continuous line of railway communication from Vienna to the farthest and most easterly parts of Hungary.

JOINT-STOCK COMPANIES.

THE annual meeting of proprietors of the Atlas Assurance office is called for the 6th of July, to declare a dividend; and a general dividend court of the Royal Exchange Assurance Corporation for the 22nd of June.

A petition for the winding up of the British and Foreign Reliance Marine Assurance Company is appointed to be heard in the Court of Chancery on the 11th of June.

At the meeting of the Trust and Loan Company of Upper Canada, the dividend declared was at the rate of 7½ per cent., in accordance with the recommendation of the directors. The whole of the discussion was congratulatory, and after the payment of this amount, a sum of 128l. will remain to be carried to the credit of the next half year's account; the reserved fund will then stand at 20,721l.

The dividend declared at the annual meeting of the Oriental Gas Company was 2 per cent. on the paid-up capital, and the report and accounts, after some discussion, were adopted. The progress of operations is more encouraging, and although the rate of distribution at present appears small, it is fully anticipated that it will steadily increase.

At the meeting of the Peninsular and Oriental Steam Company, the report was agreed to, and the dividend of 4 per cent. sanctioned by the shareholders. The arrangements made for the Australian service, and the new contract with the Pacha of Egypt, for expediting the transit route, afforded satisfaction, and the only point discussed was the increase in the cost of the freightage of coals to the various stations, which has become a serious item in the accounts.

At the meeting of the Law Property and Life Assurance Society, on the 27th ult., the statement placed before the directors was extremely favourable. The report stated that the directors have accepted the transfer of the business of two life offices, producing an income of upwards of £2,000 per annum. The directors also inform the shareholders that after making allowance for all lapses to the present date, the income of the Society now amounts to £15,000 per annum.

COALS NOT CONTRABAND.—The *Moniteur* says:—"The Emperor's Government has hitherto not regarded coal as a contraband object of war; and we are prepared to announce that it will conform during the present war to this mode of regarding it."

THE ATLANTIC TELEGRAPH.—This company has issued a report, that will be submitted to an extraordinary meeting of shareholders which is about to be held. The directors in this report show themselves anxious to carry on their important undertaking, and they say that they have concluded a provisional arrangement with the Government, which may be the means of guaranteeing the successful completion of the work. By this plan further capital can be raised, and more cable submerged. The Government are ready to guarantee a dividend of 8 per cent. per annum for twenty-five years, provided the cable is in successful operation and capable of conveying 100 words an hour. Also, that they will pay 20,000l. per annum for messages. The company are to be allowed to spend 20,000l. out of the new guaranteed capital in attempts to make the existing cable available. They are likely to continue to enjoy the benefit of the original arrangement for a payment of 14,000l. per annum from the United States Government. In return they are to surrender the exclusive right of landing cables on the shores of Newfoundland.

PROSPECTS OF THE SILK TRADE.—Of the producing capabilities of China for silk there is scarcely any limit. Forty years ago, the raw silk it was capable of furnishing was thought not much to exceed 200,000 lbs. annually. The quantity imported into the United Kingdom alone, in 1830, rose to 500,000 lbs.; and in 1857, it had risen to nearly 10,000,000 lbs., of all kinds; so that the quantity which was supposed to be the utmost capacity of China to produce has been multiplied fifty-fold. The year 1857 may probably be considered an exceptional one, but even though last year was an exceedingly dull one in a business point of view, a difference of the 2,000,000 lbs. of silk between the imports from China in 1858 and 1856 is rather unexplicable. In 1844-45, the export of raw silk from Shanghai amounted to only 9,434 bales; but in 1856-57-58, it was 60,736 bales. Within the short period of fifteen years, Shanghai has furnished Europe and America with 534,845 bales, which taking them on the average at 108 lbs. net, gives a total of 58,763,360 lbs. of silk; and as it takes about 12 lbs. of cocoons to furnish one pound of raw silk, this gives 705,159,120 lbs. of cocoons required for the production of the silk for export, exclusive of that for the large local consumption. There are very few, except the lower classes in China, but what are clad in silk garments, and this taste for silk articles of dress is largely on the increase in the United Kingdom and in Europe. Unlike the production of silk in Italy, France, and Bengal, there are no filatures or extensive establishments in China for reeling silk of a known size, quality, or kind, uniformly throughout. All China silk is the produce of cottage or domestic husbandry, and is mostly reeled by the peasant population which raises the worm. The mulberry is cultivated all over China, except in the most northerly regions. —China Telegraph.

FRENCH SLIDING SCALE.—A petition, which in a few hours was covered with 200 signatures of the leading merchants at Marseilles, has just been transmitted for presentation to the Emperor, praying that the operations of the sliding scale may be suspended until the 30th of September, instead of being allowed to come into force next Monday. The decree of last year extended the term for the free importation of corn until the last day of September, and, relying upon this, importers have made purchases and contracts for the delivery of corn here during the months of June and July.

HOPS.—Unfavourable accounts are received of the hop plantations throughout the district of Worcester. The bine is backward and weak, and in many grounds it is eaten off almost as rapidly as it makes its appearance above ground. In places where the bine is more forward the fly is becoming very numerous, so that the present prospect of a crop is anything but promising. Few hops are in the market, prices are advancing, and the present currency ranges from 80s. to 90s. per cwt.

NEW ATLANTIC CABLE.—It is stated that a new Atlantic Telegraph Company is about to be brought before the public. It is proposed to lay down two cables of peculiar construction, on the principle of what is known as secondary insulation, and having the advantage of the application and adoption of all the latest improvements suggested by the failure of past experiments. The cable consists of the usual coil of copper wires insulated with Manila hemp and india-rubber or gutta-percha, and exteriorly covered with hempen rope alone, instead of metal, not twisted spirally, but close woven on the ash-line principle, forming altogether one of the lightest, flexible, and most durable of cables. The cost is also economical.

FROM TUESDAY'S GAZETTE.

BANKRUPTCY ANNULLED.

John M'Lachlan, Spital-square, Norton-folgate, auctioneer.

BANKRUPTS.

James Long, jun., Witney, builder,
Bernhard Katzenstein, King William-street, City, merchant.

Edwin Dunkin Lyon, Castle-street, Oxford-street, pianoforte manufacturer.

William Robert Crozier and Abraham Horne, Leadenhall-street, ship brokers.

William Rant Redgrave, Norwich, chemist, and Surlingham, manufacturing chemist.

Frederick Mayston, Huddersfield, grocer.

Thomas Whitwell, Wanstead, Essex, licensed victualler.

George Corbett, Shotteswell, Warwickshire, cattle salesman.

Thomas Marshall Booth, Sutton St. James, Lincolnshire, steam thrashing machineman.

Stephen Chapman Silcox, Trowbridge, Wiltshire, carpenter.

John James, St. Just, Cornwall, seedsman.

Edward Edwards, Wrexham, Flintshire, iron-master.

William Henry Brown, Sheffield, steel roller

Edmund Topham, Sheffield and Nottingham, machinist.

Friday, June 3.

BANKRUPTCY ANNULLED.

Richard Blackburn, London-wall, City, tailor and draper.

BANKRUPTS.

James Long, jun., Witney, Oxfordshire, builder.
James Charles Parsons, Beaumaris, Anglesea, publican.

Thomas Redshaw and John Redshaw, Bourn, Lincolnshire, saddlers.

William Clarke, Great Stanmore, Middlesex, licensed victualler.

George Terry, Leeds, tinner and brazier.

John Bowling and James Lane, Batley, Yorkshire, woollen manufacturers.

William Parkinson, Dewsbury, Yorkshire, carpet manufacturer.

Cuthbert Anthony Clark, Newgate-street, City, silk merchant.

Charles Robert Thompson and Frederick Lucas, Old Broad-street, East India agents.

William Lawrence Gomme and John Thomas Byron, Hammersmith, auctioneers.

John Minott, Lower Fazeley-street, Birmingham, victualler.

Alfred Elphick, East Moulsey, Surrey, butcher.

SCOTCH BANKRUPTS.

James McArthur, Dunbarton, spirit dealer.

Alexander Mackay, Cromarty, surgeon.

John Spence, Glasgow, tea merchant.

Donald McLellan, Glasgow, ironmonger.

FACTS AND SCRAPS.

Viscount and Viscountess Stratford de Redcliffe have arrived at Grosvenor-square from the Continent.

Cardinal Du Pont, Archbishop of Bourges, died on Thursday morning in his palace at Bourges. His Eminence was 66 years of age.

Mr. Willis, in the *Home Journal*, says of the late Lady Morgan, that her "false front," which was invariably a little askew, added a curiously expressive emphasis to her witticisms. Her costume, and especially her head-dress, seemed always an intentional drollery. No chance observer would have taken her, as dressed for a dinner party, for anything but an Irish washerwoman.

The Head Mastership of King Edward VI.'s Grammar School, Norwich, has been conferred upon the Rev. Augustus Jessopp, M.A., of St. John's College, Cambridge, late Master of Helston Grammar School.

Bayard Taylor is about to erect a residence on the Brandywine, in Chester county, Pennsylvania, near the scenes of his boyhood, and where his parents still reside.

The Duchess-Dowager of Hamilton expired in Portman square, on Friday. She was the second daughter of William Beckford, of Fonthill Abbey, by the sister of the ninth Marquis of Huntly, who died in her confinement. She married in 1810 the tenth Duke of Hamilton.

Lord Haddo has erected a drinking fountain near Chesterfield's-wall, Blackheath. This will indeed be a boon to many a "thirsty soul" visiting our splendid heath. We would suggest to the Commissioners of the Royal Hospital the propriety of erecting another fountain in Greenwich Park, near their well-known reservoir.

About 5000 Mormons, who arrived at New York from Europe, left on the evening of the 15th ult., for the West, by the Albany and the Michigan Central Railroad.

The mackarel fishery on the eastern coast has up to the present time been singularly unprofitable. Although the season is advancing, and a considerable number of boats have been sent out, the results obtained have been very discouraging.

Two Russian frigates passed Great Yarmouth one day last week, holding a course at some distance from the shore. The frigates were heavily armed, and were going south.

Three new trustees have been added to the National Portrait Gallery Commission; namely, Sir George Cornwall Lewis, the Bishop of Oxford, and Mr. William Stirling, M.P.

The connexion by water of the heart of the Australian continent with Europe is now in course of accomplishment. The wool brought down the Darling and the Murray has been placed on board the *Arabella* for London. The cargo from Mount Murchison will consequently be conveyed by an uninterrupted line of water communication to its destination in the London Docks.

The second ball of the "original subscription" of Almack's took place last week at Willis's Rooms, and was attended by a brilliant circle of fashionable company. There were present—the Duchess of Richmond, the Countess of Sefton, Lady Aveland, and lady Egerton, with large parties. The company present numbered 350 persons. Coote's full orchestra was in attendance.

"A correspondent in Greece," says the *Pays*, "assures us that at a farewell dinner given at Athens to the Grand Duke Constantine, two toasts excited the loudest applause. They were, 'To the success of the allied armies!' and 'To the alliance of France and Russia!'"

The Turin journals mention that several letters addressed to officers in the Austrian army have arrived at the post-office of that city. The Sardinian Government has caused them to be delivered to Count Brossier de St. Simon, the Prussian Minister at the Sardinian court, begging him to forward them to their destination.

Alice McAlister, a married woman of dissipated appearance, has been committed by the Liverpool magistrates on a charge of wilful murder, the victim being a neighbour, named Sarah Evans, whom, during some domestic brawl, McAlister had struck over the temple with a chimney ornament.

There lies off the battery at New York a Glasgow yacht of about 200 tons, the *St. Ursula*, which crossed the Atlantic at this stormy season of the year, with the owner (Mr. Tennent), his three nieces, and two Scotch gentlemen as passengers. She left the Clyde on the 15th of April, and arrived in New York on the evening of Sunday, the 15th ult.

The first combined rehearsal of the children intended to take part in the Choral Festival at the Crystal Palace on the 11th proximo, took place at Exeter Hall this day week, under the direction of Mr. G. W. Martin. The hall was completely filled with the youthful executives.

On Saturday evening the Society of Arts held a reception at the Museum of South Kensington, when the extensive galleries were thrown open to the invited public.

A Te Deum was sung last Sunday at the various Roman Catholic places of worship in the metropolis, in thanksgiving for the suppression of the Indian mutiny. The Pope has also directed that Litanies shall be said in behalf of peace; and to all the faithful who take part in the services an indulgence is granted.

Mr. Freeborn, many years the British Consul in Rome, died on the 23rd ult. The business of the Consulate is conducted temporarily by Mr. Ercole, who has been employed in the office since 1831, and has assisted Mr. Freeborn in stormy times when the British Consulate was able to render important service to those who were compromised by political events.

The Bishop of London intends holding two special confirmations in the Metropolis, on *Sundays*, during the present summer, for the benefit of all young persons who are unable to attend to be confirmed on other days, on June 26, at St. Anne's, Soho; and on July 24, at Christ church, Newgate-street.

The following is the tariff of charges for the commissioners of the Pensioner's Employment Society. By distance.—2d. half a mile, or under; 3d. one mile or over half a mile. By time.—6d. per hour, or 2d. quarter of an hour. When taken by time, the commissioner is to do two miles and a half each hour, if walking. By day of eight hours, 2s. 6d.; half-day 1s. 6d. Calling carriages, 1d. No return fare, except when employed.

Dr. McNeile was the defendant, at the Liverpool County Court, in an action brought by a discarded schoolmaster, named Gilpin, who sued the Rev. Doctor, as one of the school committee of St. Paul's, for the recovery of certain arrears of salary. The court decided against the claim.

In Munich the German feeling has been roused to the institution of a committee for the reform of male and female attire, on the principle of pure Teuton taste, and the extermination of Gallic fashions. The head man of this patriotic movement is no less than Wilhelm Kaulbach, one of the greatest artists of the age. What a profitable profession that of tailor is in an enthusiastic nation!

A new journal is about to be established in Paris by M. Gueroult, the Socialist ex-editor of the *Presse*. It will bear the name of *L'Europe Nouvelle*, a title suggestive somewhat of Icaria.

The Director-General of public instruction in Egypt has arrived in Paris to examine into the organisation of some of the educational establishments in France.

The spirit of the Archdeacon of London's charge last Friday, was as follows:—"Dissent was more a political than a religious association, and when men combine to destroy the Church, what blame could attach to Churchmen if they combined to resist such an attempt? He felt sorry to be obliged to take part in a public movement, but when the clergy and laity asked him to sanction their consultations, he should betray a sacred cause if he did not respond cheerfully to their request. He trusted that other archdeacons would follow the example, for there was not now too much truth in the anticipation, 'No Established Church, no Throne.'"

Frederick Schrader, a German, has shot himself, and died in King's College Hospital last week. He had been courting a girl in Lamb's Conduit-street, and had made preparations for the wedding, when she refused to fulfil her promise to marry him. He shot himself in the street outside the house where she lived.

M. Miani's expedition in search of the sources of the Nile, was nearly broken up at Cairo. Several persons belonging to it gave up the journey, and raised obstacles. M. Miani has received the arms which were furnished by order of the Emperor. The expedition was to leave Cairo on the 13th of May for Assan. The members were full of confidence.

At Burnley, the Rev. E. A. Verity preached a sermon in favour of the operatives on strike at Padiham. At the close of his sermon he said he had been informed that it was their intention to have a collection. The employers might say that he was actuated by pecuniary motives; but those who had left his church had at the same time left his debts, amounting to £13; and they might collect to clear that debt away, as it embarrassed him. Those in favour of a collection might hold up their hands. The whole congregation held up their hands.

A great many arrests have been made at Civita Vecchia by the Papal police. Among the persons arrested were M. Ciro Lapi, a judge of the local tribunal, and Grachetti, a pilot, and member of the Legion of Honour. General Guyon subsequently ordered them to be released.

Up to the present nearly 20,000*l.* has been received for the sale of tickets for the Handel Festival at the Crystal Palace, and each day witnesses large additions to this sum.

It is worthy of notice that the Italian generals who have prominently distinguished themselves in the present campaign are not natives of Piedmont. Cialdini and Fanti are by birth Modenese.

The coalwhippers of the port of London have been busily employed during the last few days on the river, at the advanced pay of ninepence per ton; but the men still continue to meet to carry out their resolutions for the general organisation of the body who struck for an increase of wages about a week since.

A letter received in Marseilles by the last Indian mail, announces that General d'Orgoni, generalissimo of the armies of the Birman empire, had arrived at Rangoon, accompanied by a flotilla, which the Emperor of that country had sent out to meet him.

The action of last Tuesday derives additional interest from the circumstance of its having been fought on the anniversary of a brilliant victory, that of Goita, gained by Charles Albert over immense odds, on the 31st May, 1848.

Miss Florence Nightingale is in a precarious state of health, but the *Advertiser* contradicts the report of her having entered a convent.

The address of the Legislature, inviting her Majesty to be present at the opening of the Victoria Bridge in October next, will be conveyed to London by the hands of Mr. Speaker Smith, who is to sail by the present steamer.

The Princess de Solms, *nee* Bonaparte Wyse, says a letter from Chambéry, proposes to continue this year the publication called "*Matinées d'Aix les Bains*," which she commenced last year; but the government has given orders that she shall not be allowed to publish anything whatever in the Sardinian States.

Lieut.-Gen. Sir Harry W. Smith, G.C.B., commanding the northern and midland district, will relinquish his command in September next. The gallant officer succeeded Gen. Earl Cathcart in 1854. It has not transpired who is to succeed Sir Harry.

BOOKS RECEIVED.

The Irish Quarterly Review. No. XXXIII. Simpkin, Marshall, and Co.
Christianising India. Simpkin, Marshall, and Co.
The Life of John Steggall; a Suffolk Man. Simpkin, Marshall, and Co.
Memoirs of Robert Houdon. In 2 Vols. Chapman and Hall
The Comprehensive History of England. Nos. XIX. and XX. Blackie and Son.
Our Woodlands, Heaths, and Hedges. By W. S. Coleman. Routledge, Warne, and Co.
A Panorama of the New World. By Kinahan Cornwallis. T. C. Newby.
Catherine. Knight and Son.
Choice Notes from "Notes and Queries." Folk-Love. Bell and Dalby.
A Note to the Cornucopia Papers. W. B. Kelly.
The Christian Examiner. No. 213. Boston: Crosby, Nichols, and Co.
Poems. By Eldred. W. Kent and Co.
Miriam Copley. By C. Jeaffreson. In 3 vols. Hurst and Blackett.
Chronicle of the Hundredth Birthday of Robert Burns. Edited by James Ballantine. A Fallarton and Co.
Stanford's Map of Italy; Map of North Italy; Stanford's Map of North Italy and surrounding Countries; Macleure, Macdonald and Macgregor's Large Scale Map of the Seat of War in Italy. Edward Stanford.
Who is to have it? A Novel. Routledge, Warne and Co.
The Poetical Works of Robert Herrick. Reeves and Turner.
The History of Progress in Great Britain. By Robert Kemp Philp. Houlston and Wright.
Leaders of the Reformation—Luther, Calvin, Latimer and Knox. By John Talloch, D.D. W. Blackwood and Sons.
The Navies of the World. By Hans Busk. Routledge, Warne and Co.
Confidences. By the author of "Rita." Smith, Elder and Co.
Life and Liberty in America. By Charles Mackay, LL.D., F.S.A. Smith, Elder & Co.
The Rifle Volunteers, How to Organize and Drill them. By Hans Busk. Routledge, Warne and Co.
Lays of Judah, and other Poems. By Robert Frazer. Hamilton, Adams and Co.
Rustic Rhymes. Birmingham, Cornish Brothers.
The French Correspondent. By L. Nottelle, B.A. Simpkin and Marshall.
The Laws of Life, with Special Reference to the Physical Education of Girls. By Elizabeth Blackwell, M.D. Sampson Low and Son.
Mental Arithmetic. By Hugo Reid. Longman, Brown and Co.
A Treatise on Rifle Projectiles. By John Boucher, of the 5th Dragoon Guards. C. and E. Layton.
The Lily of Tiflis. J. H. and J. Parker.
A Manual of Punctuation. Trübner and Co.
England Subsists by Miracles. James Blackwood.

SERIALS.

The Gallery of Nature. Part VIII. W. and R. Chambers.
The Art Journal. No. 54. James S. Virtue.
Frazer's Magazine. No. 354. J. W. Parker and Sons.
Blackwood's Edinburgh Magazine. No. 524. Edinburgh: W. Blackwood and Sons.
The National Magazine. Part XXXII. W. Kent and Co.
Titan. No. 171. James Hogg and Sons.
Revue Britannique. No. 5. Mai, 1859. Paris: Rue Neuve, St. Augustin. No. 60.
The Eclectic. June, 1859. Ward and Co.
The Constitutional Press. New Series. No. 3. Saunders, Otley and Co.
Kimpton's Magazine for Boys. No. 4. Bosworth and Harrison.
The Works of the Rev. Sydney Smith. Longman and Co.
The Poetical Works of Thos. Moore. Parts II. & III. Longman and Co.
Moore's National Airs. No. 1. Longman and Co.
Lord Byron's Poetical Works. Part V. John Murray.
Boswell's Life of Johnson. Part VI. John Murray.
The Parent's Cabinet. Smith, Elder and Co.
The Englishwoman's Journal. Piper, Stephenson and Co.
Le Follet. No. 153. Journal du Grande Monde. Simpkin and Marshall.
The English Cyclopædia of Arts & Sciences. Bradbury and Evans.
The Virginians. Part X. Bradbury and Evans.
Cassell's Popular Natural History. Part III. Cassell, Petter and Co.
Cassell's Illustrated Family Bible. Part I. Cassell, Petter and Co.
Cassell's Illustrated Family Paper. Part XVIII. Cassell, Petter and Co.
Routledge's Illustrated Natural History. Part III. Routledge and Co.
Routledge's Shakespeare. No. 30. Routledge and Co.
The Weekly Magazine. Part IV. Ward and Lock.

THE UNIVERSAL GAS BURNER REGULATOR

(Geyelin's Patent), adopted by all the Principal Gas Companies. Saving 50 per cent. for Argand and all other burners; acts horizontal or vertical; flame invariable; cost of each light less than one farthing per hour; consists of a double chamber, the inner perforated, covered with a diaphragm, giving action to a spherical valve. Price 3s. each. (One sent on receipt of 2s. 6d. in postage stamps.)
 Sold by all gasfitters, and by the Patentee, Mr. Geo. K. Geyelin, C.E., 11, Heathcote-street, Gray's-inn-road, London, W.C.

THE HYGIENIC SPRING LATHS BEDSTEAD

(Geyelin's Patent) combines the advantages of metallic bedsteads with the comfort of a spring mattress at less than half the cost, certified by medical men as the best and most comfortable bedstead ever invented. They cannot possibly harbour vermin. Exhibited and sold by Thos. Perry and Son, 463, New Oxford-street, and R. W. Winfield and Son, 141, Fleet-street, London and Birmingham; also by all Bedstead Manufacturers, Upholsterers, and Ironmongers, from 50s. upwards; and at the Court of Inventions, Crystal Palace.

FAMILIES REMOVING.

REMOVALS undertaken in town or country, by time or contract, in covered vans, with experienced men, mats, and cases for removals, sent free. Furniture, luggage, &c., warehoused in separate well-ventilated compartments, on very moderate terms. Prospects at the BEDFORD FANTECHNICON, 104, Tottenham-court-road. N.B.—Furniture, &c., packed for railway or shipment.

3, GREAT MARLBOROUGH STREET, W., near the Pantheon.

DR. CULVERWELL, late of 10, Argyle-place, and

CHARLES CULVERWELL, M.R.C.S., L.M., L.S.A., &c.,

Have just published, with Engravings,

No. 4.

An entire New and Original Work, entitled,

"OURSELVES."

Synopsis:—The Physiology and Anatomy of our Generation—The Origin of Disease—Symptoms, Treatment, and Cure

MALE.

The modern treatment of Syphilis, Stricture, Blennorrhægia (Gonorrhæa), Spermatorrhæa, Impotency, and the Diseases of the Urinary Organs, with Prescriptions, Latin and English.

FEMALE.

The Physiology and Anatomy of Women—Functional Irregularities in Health and Sickness—Choice in Marriage—Their Expectancies and Disappointments—The Cause and Removal of Sterility—The Theory and Symptoms of Gestation—Use of the Speculum, and the Security of Healthy Offspring—Galvanism, &c., &c., together with the reasons for Authorship.

Price 1s. each; by post, 13 stamps, open ends; 18 sealed.

HEALTH, HAPPINESS, AND LONGEVITY:

On Debility, Nervousness, Dyspepsia, and Indigestion.

No. 2.

LOVE AND MARRIAGE;

Their Obligations, Happiness, and Disappointments.

No. 3.

THE CASE BOOK.

100 Cases of Spermatorrhæa; Causes, Symptoms, and Treatment.

To be had of Mann, 36, Cornhill, or the Authors,

3, GREAT MARLBOROUGH STREET, W., near the Pantheon.

HOLLOWAY'S OINTMENT AND PILLS.

EASE.—For the cure of burns, scalds, wounds, and ulcers, this justly-celebrated Ointment stands unrivalled. Its balsamic virtues, immediately on application, soothe the pain and smarting; protect the exposed nerves from the air, and gives to the vessels the vigour necessary to heal the sore, and confers on the blood a purity which permits it only to lay down healthy flesh in place of that destroyed. Holloway's Pills, simultaneously taken, must assist the Ointment's purifying and soothing power. Together these medicines act like a charm. Travellers embarking for unwholesome climates, where pestilential airs are constantly producing fever, should provide themselves with these remedies, which will assuredly save them nights of watching and days of pain.

THE GUIDE TO HEALTH & HAPPINESS

A Medical Work, sent direct from the establishment, No. 19, Berners-street, Oxford-street, London, on receipt of two penny stamps, post free, it is beautifully illustrated with 100 Engravings on Steel, and enlarged to 124 pages. It gives copious instructions for the perfect restoration of health.

TRIESEMAR.—The Patentee has confided the preparation of these medicines to a physician of the Royal University of Erlangen, and Member of the Royal College of Surgeons of England (who is registered under the new Medical Act), and attends daily at No. 19, Berners-street, Oxford-street, London, between the hours of 11 and 2, and from 5 till 8 (Sundays excepted), to advise Patients on their Diseases and Treatment, and thus add to the speedy certainty of cure.—Triesemar, No. 1, is a remedy for relaxation, spermatorrhæa, and exhaustion of the system. Triesemar, No. 2, effectually, in the short space of three days, completely and entirely eradicates all traces of those disorders which so often ruin the health of a vast portion of the population. Triesemar, No. 3, is the great Continental remedy for that class of disorders which unfortunately the English physician treats with mercury, to the inevitable destruction of the patient's constitution, and which all the sarsaparilla in the world cannot remove. Nos. 1, 2, and 3, are devoid of taste or smell, and of all nauseating qualities. They may lie on the toilet table. Sold in tin cases, divided into separate doses, price 4s. 6d.; by post, 5s. 6d.; 11s., by post, 13s.; sent direct from No. 19, Berners-street, Oxford-street, London, or four cases in one for 33s., by post, 35s. 2d. extra, which saves 11s.; and in 3/4 cases, saving 1/2. 12s. Upon receipt of Post Office Order, payable to Messrs. and a statement of the case, the Medicines will be sent per return of post. Sold by Robt. Howden, 78, Gracechurch-st.; Bartlett Hooper, 43, King William-st.; Hannay, 63, Oxford-st.; London; R. H. Ingham, Market-st., Manchester; Powell, 15, Westmoreland-st., Dublin.

RUPTURES.

BY ROYAL LETTERS PATENT.

WHITE'S MOC-MAIN LEVER TRUSS is allowed by upwards of 200 Medical Gentlemen to be the most effective invention in the curative treatment of Hernia. The use of a steel spring (so hurtful in its effects) is here avoided, a soft Bandage being worn round the body, while the requisite resisting power is supplied by the Moc-Main Pad and Patent Lever, fitting with so much ease and closeness that it cannot be detected, and may be worn during sleep. A descriptive circular may be had, and the Truss (which cannot fail to fit) forwarded by post, on the circumference of the body, two inches below the hip, being sent to the Manufacturer, JOHN WHITE, 228, Piccadilly, London.

Price of a single truss, 16s., 21s., 26s. 6d., and 31s. 6d.—Postage 1s.
 Double Truss, 31s. 6d., 42s., and 52s. 6d.—Postage 1s. 6d.
 Umbilical Truss, 42s. and 52s. 6d.—Postage 1s. 6d.
 Post-office order may be made payable to JOHN WHITE, Post-office, Piccadilly.

ELASTIC STOCKINGS, KNEE-CAPS, &c., for VARICOSE VEINS, and all cases of WEAKNESS and SWELLING of the LEGS, SPRAINS, &c. They are porous, light in texture, and inexpensive, and are drawn on like an ordinary stocking.

Price from 7s. 6d. to 16s. each.—Postage 6d.

JOHN WHITE, Manufacturer, 228, Piccadilly, London.

AN ACT OF GRATITUDE

20,000 Copies of a MEDICAL BOOK for FREE! Having been effectually cured of Nervous Debility, Loss of Memory, Dimness of Sight, Lassitude, and Indigestion, resulting from the early errors of youth, by following the instructions given in a MEDICAL WORK, he considers it his duty, in gratitude to the author, and for the benefit of others, to publish the means used. He will, therefore, send free, secure from observation, on receipt of a direct envelope, and two stamps to prepay postage, a copy of the book, containing every information required. Address, JAMES WALLACE, Esq., Wilford House, Brompton, Tavistock-square, London, W.C.

YOURSELF! WHAT YOU ARE!

AND WHAT FIT FOR!—The Original Graphologist, MARIE COUPELLE, continues her vivid, useful, and interesting delineations of character, from an examination of the handwriting, in a style peculiarly her own, never before attempted in this country, and which cannot even be successfully imitated by those who pretend to this useful and pleasing science. All who desire to know themselves or the true character of any friend should send a specimen of writing, stating sex and age, and the fee of 14 uncut penny stamps, to Miss Coupel, 60, Castle-street, Oxford-street, London; and they will receive in a few days a full and minute detail of the talents, tastes, affections, virtues, failings, &c., of the writer, with many traits hitherto unsuspected, and calculated to be useful through life.—From F. N.: "I consider your skill surprising."—C. S.: "Your description of my character is remarkably correct."—W. S.: "Your interesting answer is quite true."—H. W.: "Your sketch is marvellously correct."—Miss F.: "Mamma says the character you sent me is true."—Miss W. N.: "You have described his character very accurately."—Miss H. S.: "I am afraid his character is as you describe it."—We see no more difficulty in graphology than phenology, and we have little doubt that in innumerable instances the character is read with equal precision."—Family Herald.

OIL OF HORSE CHESTNUT.

This recently discovered remedy for GOUT, Rheumatism, Lumbago, Neuralgia, Toothache, &c., applied externally allays the pain and quickly cures the worst cases. Fresh proofs daily of its wonderful efficacy.

In bottles, 2s. 6d. and 4s. 6d., by post on receipt of stamps. Prepared only by REW and CO., operative chemist, 22, Regent-street. City agents, BUTLER and HARDING, 4, Cheapside.

TEETH.

By Her Majesty's Royal Letters Patent.

33, LUDGATE HILL, and 110, REGENT STREET, Are the Dental Establishments of Messrs. GABRIEL, the old-established Dentists—patentees of the IMPROVED shaded MINERAL TEETH and FLEXIBLE GUMS fixed on their newly-adapted principle of self-adhesion, without the use of springs, wires, or any operation. The best materials with first-class workmanship, and are supplied at charges lower than any advertised. Established 1804. Particularly observe the numbers. And at 134, Duke-street, Liverpool.

GREY HAIR RESTORED TO ITS NATURAL COLOUR.

NEURALGIA, Nervous Headache, Rheumatism, and Stiff Joints cured by F. M. HERRING'S PATENT MAGNETIC BRUSHES, 10s. and 15s.; COMBS, 2s. 6d. to 20s. Grey hair and Baldness PREVENTED by F. M. H.'s Patent Preventive Brush. Price, 4s. and 5s. Offices, 32, Basinghall-street, London, where may be had gratis, the illustrated pamphlet, "Why Hair becomes Grey and its Remedy." Sold by all Chemists and Perfumers & repute.

PAINS IN THE BACK, GRAVEL,

LUMBAGO, RHEUMATISM, GOUT, INDIGESTION, FLATULENCY, NERVOUSNESS, DEBILITY, STRUTURE, &c.—DR. DE ROOS' COMPOUND RENAL PILLS are a most safe and efficacious remedy for the above dangerous complaints, discharges, retention of urine, and disease of the kidneys, bladder, and urinary organs generally, which frequently end in stone, and a lingering death. For depression of spirits, blushing, incapacity for society, study or business, giddiness, drowsiness, sleep without refreshment, nervousness, and insanity, they are unequalled. They agree with the most delicate stomach, improve the health, and in three days will effect a cure in all those cases where gravel, uric acid, and medicines of that class have utterly failed. 1s. 1d., 2s. 6d., 4s. 6d., 11s., and 30s. per Box, through all Medicine Vendors, or sent on receipt of the amount in stamps, by the Proprietor, 10, Berners-street, Oxford-street, London.

SUMMER DIET.

BROWN & POLSON'S PATENT CORN FLOUR.
 "This is superior to anything of the kind known."—*Lancet*.
 It is obtained from Family Grocers, or Chemists, who do not substitute inferior articles. The most wholesome part of Indian Corn, it is preferred to the best Arrow Root; for Breakfast boiled simply with milk; Dinner or Supper, in puddings, warm or cold, blancmange, cake, &c.; and especially suited to the delicacy of children and invalids. Packets, 16 oz., 8d.; 7 lb., 7s. 6d.; Market-street, Manchester; Dublin; and 23, Ironmonger-lane, London.

ALLSOPP'S PALE ALE.

In the finest condition, is now being delivered by HARRINGTON, PARKER, and CO. This celebrated Ale, recommended by Baron Liebig and all the Faculty, is supplied in Bottles, and in Casks of 18 gallons and upwards, by HARRINGTON, PARKER, and CO., Wine and Spirit Merchants, 54 Pall-mall, London.

ECONOMY.

A 10-gallon cask (equal to 5 dozens) of the finest SOUTH AFRICAN SHERRY, for Four Guineas, or 20s. per dozen; best Port, 2s. per dozen. Cask or bottle, and case included. Three dozens carriage free. Cash.—HENEKEYS, ABBOTT, and CO., Importers, 22 and 23, High Holborn. Established 1831.

HENEKEYS' COGNAC, a pure French Brandy, pale or brown, 20s. per gallon, 42s. per dozen. Packages to be returned within three months, or charged 1s. per gallon. Six gallons, the cask included and carriage paid.

HENEKEYS' LONDON BRANDY, Pale or brown, 14s. per gallon, 30s. per dozen. Three dozens carriage free.

HENEKEYS' LONDON GIN, as from the still, and the strongest allowed, sweet or dry, 12s. per gallon, 26s. per dozen. Six gallons, the cask included and carriage paid. Country orders must contain a remittance.

HENEKEYS' PRICES CURRENT of WINES and SPIRITS sent post-free on application. HENEKEYS, ABBOTT, and CO., Gray's Inn Distillery, 22 and 23, High Holborn, W.C. Established 1831.

WINES FROM SOUTH AFRICA.

DENMAN, INTRODUCER OF THE SOUTH AFRICAN PORT, SHERRY, &c., Twenty Shillings per Dozen, Bottles included. A pint Sample of each for twenty-four stamps. Wine in Cask forwarded free to any railway station in England.

(Extract from the *Lancet*, July 10th, 1856.)

"THE WINES OF SOUTH AFRICA.—We have visited Mr. Denman's stores, selected in all eleven samples of wine, and have subjected them to careful analysis. Our examination has extended to an estimation of their bouquet and flavour, their acidity and sweetness, the amount of wine stone, the strength in alcohol, and particularly to their purity. We have to state that these wines, though branded to a much less extent than Sherries, are yet, on the average, nearly as strong; that they are pure, wholesome, and perfectly free from adulteration; indeed, considering the low price at which they are sold, their quality is remarkable."

EXCELSIOR BRANDY.

Pale or Brown, 12s. per gallon, or 30s. per dozen. Terms, Cash. Country orders must contain a remittance. Cross cheques "Bank of London." Price Lists, with Dr. Hassall's Analysis, forwarded on application. JAMES L. DENMAN, 65, Fenchurch-street, corner of Railway-place, London.

CADIZ.

A PURE PALE SHERRY, of the Amontillado character, 38s. per dozen, Cash. We receive a regular and direct shipment of this fine wine.

HENRY BRETT and Co., Importers, Old Fumival's Distillery, Holborn, E.C.

PURE BRANDY 10s. PER GALLON.

Pale or Brown Eau-de-Vie, of exquisite flavour and great purity, identical indeed in every respect with those choice productions of the Cognac district, which are now difficult to procure at any price, 30s. per dozen, French bottles and case included; or 10s. per gallon.

HENRY BRETT and CO., Old Fumival's Distillery, Holborn.

By Her Majesty's Royal Letters Patent.

CONDY'S PATENT CONCENTRATED

PURE MALT VINEGAR.

As supplied to Her Majesty's Government, the Council for India, the Peninsular and Oriental Steam Navigation Company, the United States Mail Steamers, Prisons, Poor Law Unions, Hospitals, Public Institutions, the principal Club Houses, &c. &c., is the only Pure Malt Vinegar made or to be obtained. Vinegar, in its ordinary state, is water and potaceous acids. This Vinegar does not contain any impurity or adulterating ingredient whatever, and families, by using this delicious vinegar, ensure purity, and effect a saving of 50 per cent. See reports of Dr. Letheby, City Officer of Health, Dr. Hassall, of the "Lancet" Commission, Dr. Ure, M.D., F.R.S., and many others. Sold by the Trade, in bottles, labelled and capsuled. Wholesale, 63, King William-street, London-bridge, E.C. Six-Quart Sample sent to any Railway for 3s. 6d.

HARVEY'S FISH SAUCE.

Notice of Injunction. The admirers of this celebrated Fish Sauce are particularly requested to observe that none is genuine but that which bears the back label with the name of WILLIAM HARVEY, as well as the front label signed "Elizabeth Lazenby," and that for further security, on the neck of every bottle of the Genuine Sauce will henceforward appear an additional label, printed in green and red, as follows:—"This notice will be affixed to Lazenby's Harvey's Sauce, prepared at the original warehouse, in addition to the well-known labels, which are protected against imitation by a perpetual injunction in Chancery of 9th July, 1858."—A. Edward-street, Portman-square, London.

BABY'S NAPKIN PROTECTOR.

Sold at all Baby Linen Warehouses, keeps the bed dry, clothes clean, and avoids all inconveniences when nursing, visiting, travelling, &c. Prices 1s. 9d. to 10s. 6d. Prospectus sent on receipt of stamp.—CRAFT and WILSON, Patentees, 38, Regent Chambers, Circus, Finsbury.

MAPPIN'S "SHILLING" RAZORS

Warranted good by the Makers.

MAPPIN'S 2s. RAZORS Shave well for Three Years.
 MAPPIN'S 3s. RAZORS (suitable for Hard or Soft Beards) Shave well for Ten Years.

MAPPIN'S DRESSING CASES AND TRAVELLING BAGS.

Gentleman's Leather Dressing Case, fitted..... £1 1 0
 Gentleman's Solid Leather Dressing Case, fitted..... £2 2 0
 Gentleman's Leather Travelling and Dressing Bag, fitted with 16 Articles, Outside Pocket, complete..... £4 0 0
 Do. do. do. with addition of Writing Materials, Patent Ink, and Light, complete..... £5 0 0
 Gentleman's very large, 18 in. Bag, with Dressing and Writing Materials, 21 Articles, Outside Pocket..... £7 0 0
 Gentleman's 17 in. Writing and Dressing Bag, Plated Fittings, best Glass, fitted with 26 Articles, complete..... £11 10 0
 Gentleman's 17 in. Writing and Dressing Bag, fitted with every necessary, very handsome, complete..... £15 0 0
 Enamel Leather Lady's Travelling Bag, 13 in., Lined Silk, fitted with 14 Articles, Outside Pocket, complete..... £2 15 0
 Morocco Leather Lady's Travelling Bag, Lined Silk, fitted with 16 Articles, Outside Pocket, complete..... £4 4 0
 Do. do. do. with addition of Writing Materials, Ink, and Light, complete..... £5 5 0
 Levant Leather Lady's Writing and Dressing Bag, 15 in., fitted with 28 Articles, complete..... £10 0 0
 Levant Leather Lady's Writing and Dressing Bag, 15 in., fitted with 30 Articles, Outside Pocket, complete..... £13 0 0
 Levant Leather Lady's Travelling and Dressing Bag, 15 in., fitted very complete, Silver Tops to Glass and Bottles, Ivory Brushes, very handsome, complete..... £22 0 0
 A costly Book of Engravings, with Prices attached, forwarded by Post on receipt of Twelve Stamps.

MAPPIN BROTHERS,

67 and 68, KING WILLIAM STREET, CITY, LONDON.
 Manufactory—Queen's Cutlery Works, Sheffield.

LAWRENCE HYAM and the SPRING SEASON OF 1859.—The Style and Make of Attire for Gentlemen, Children, Boys, and Elder Youths, are made objects of particular study by the Proprietor, who has now introduced a Spring Stock, which for Extent, Variety, Beauty, and General Excellence, was never equalled. The Plain and Fancy Fabrics, from which the Suits and Garments are manufactured, are all selected from the best textural productions in every variety of pattern.

LAWRENCE HYAM'S ORDER DEPARTMENT.—Gentlemen preferring to avail themselves of this branch will have an opportunity of selecting (at an economical price) from all the best and latest-improved Piece Goods extant. The Scientific and Effective System of Measurement and Cut, as adopted in this select Department, is strikingly exemplified in the elegant Style and perfect Fit of the various Articles. The 17s. Trousers of Entire and thoroughly-shrunk wool are produced in the greatest possible Variety; and besides being exceedingly graceful in Style and Fit, may be depended upon for Durability in Wear. Clergymen and Ministers may select from Black Cloths and other Fabrics of permanent dye, and at an important saving in price, coupled with strict propriety in Style. Suits Complete from 60s. to 90s.

Ladies' Habits and Servants' Liveries appropriately designed and elaborately finished at a proportionately economical rate.

LAWRENCE HYAM'S SPECIFIC NOTICE.—The Proprietor would emphatically notify that he is in no way connected with any other House in London. The only Establishments at which L. HYAM'S Good, Fashionable, Economical, and widely Celebrated Attire can be procured, are the following:—

CITY ESTABLISHMENT, 30, Gracechurch-street, E.C.
 WEST-END, 189 and 190 (corner of Francis-street), Tottenham-court-road, W.

DR. DE JONGH'S

(Knight of the Order of Leopold of Belgium)

LIGHT-BROWN COD LIVER OIL,

Administered with the greatest success in cases of CONSUMPTION, GENERAL DEBILITY, ANEMIA, INFANTILE WASTING, AND ALL THE DISORDERS OF CHILDREN ARISING FROM DEFECTIVE NUTRITION. Is the most efficacious, the most palatable, and from its rapid curative effects, unquestionably the most economical of all kinds. Its immeasurable therapeutic superiority over every other variety is attested by innumerable spontaneous testimonials from Physicians and Surgeons of European reputation.

OPINION OF R. M. LAWRENCE, Esq., M.D.
 Physician to H.R.H. the Duke of Saxe-Coburg and Gotha, Ophthalmic Surgeon to the Great Northern Hospital, &c. &c.
 "I have frequently tested your Cod Liver Oil, and so impressed am I with its superiority, that I invariably prescribe it in preference to any other, feeling assured that I am recommending a genuine article, and not a manufactured compound, in which the efficacy of this invaluable medicine is destroyed."

Sold ONLY in IMPERIAL Half-pints, 2s. 6d.; Pints, 4s. 9d.; Quarts, 9s., capsuled and labelled with Dr. de Jongh's signature, WITHOUT WHICH NONE IS GENUINE; IN THE COUNTRY by respectable Chemists.

IN LONDON BY HIS SOLE AGENTS,

ANSAR, HARFORD, & CO., 77, STRAND, W.C.

CAUTION.—Intrusive recommendations of other kinds of Cod Liver Oil should be strenuously resisted, as they solely proceed from interested motives, and will infallibly result in disappointment.

AN ACT OF GRATITUDE.

A Clergyman having been cured of Nervous Debility, Loss of Memory, Indigestion, and other fearful Symptoms, desirous of imparting to his suffering fellows the means whereby his own restoration was so marvelously effected, will send a book, containing the necessary information, on receipt of two penny stamp to prepay postage, addressed M.A., 1, North Cumberland Place, Baywater, Middlesex.

HYAM and CO.'S CONJOINT GARMENTS.

—Consisting of Guinea Coat and Vest, Twenty Shilling Trousers and Vest, and Thirty-eight Shilling Whole Suits; well designed from uniform patterns.

LONDON: 64, Oxford-street.
 BIRMINGHAM: 21, 22, and 23, New-street.
 LEEDS: 42, Briggate.

HYAM and Co.'s CAMBRIDGE SAC and PAGET JACKETS.—The best possible garments for gentlemen's customary in-door or out-door wear. Price 12s. 6d., 16s. 6d., 21s., 25s., and 31s. 6d.

HYAM and CO.'S DRESS and SURTOUT COATS, in West of England Wool-dyed Black Cloths, Invisibles, Saxony Broad Cloths, Woollen Fabrics, &c. Price 25s. to 65s.

HYAM and Co.'s OVER COATS and CAPES, in Venetian and Llams Cloths, Undressed and Mixed Tweeds, Lustres, Merinos, Cashmerettes, &c. Price 16s. 6d., 21s., 26s., and 35s.

HYAM and CO.'S JUVENILE COSTUME, displaying faultless adaptation to early age, habits, and growth. Children's Belt Suits in new and beautiful materials. Price 10s. 6d., 15s. 6d., and 21s. Light Overcoats and Capes, 8s. 6d., 10s. 6d., 12s. 6d.

HYAM and Co.'s HARROW, ETON, and RUGBY SUITS. Three new styles, becoming in design, serviceable for school or dress wear, and admirably adapted for young gentlemen. Price 15s. 6d., 21s., 25s., and 31s. 6d.

HYAM and CO.'S CLOTHING TO ORDER, designed in every variety of Novel Fabric. French and English Cutters employed.

HYAM and CO.'S True-fitting TROUSERS.—To order, on a self-adjusting and shape-retaining system. Price 17s. 6d.; Vests to match, 8s. 6d.

CAUTION.

HYAM and CO. are connected only with the following Establishments:—

LONDON: 64, Oxford-street.
 BIRMINGHAM: 21, 22, and 23, New-street.
 LEEDS: 42, Briggate.

THE SURPLICE SHIRT.

(Acknowledged as the most comfortable and durable Shirt ever yet produced), made to measure, 6s. 6d., 7s. 6d., 8s. 6d., and 10s. 6d. Cards for self-measurement. JOHN SAMPSON, Hosier, 123, Oxford-street, W.

GREENHALL,

MAKER OF THE

SIXTEEN SHILLING TROUSERS,

325, OXFORD STREET, LONDON, W.

(Two doors west of the Circus.)

Overcoats.....£2 2 0
 Frock Coats.....2 10 0
 Dress Coats.....2 10 0
 Morning Coats.....2 2 0
 Waistcoats.....0 12 0
 Black Dress Trousers.....1 1 0
 No. 325, OXFORD STREET, W.

PUBLIC OPINION AND PATRONAGE

have proved that the supply of the 45s. Black Cloth Frock and Dress Coats are the best in London.

Observe the address—J. SMITH, 38, LOMBARD-STREET.

THE SCOTCH CHEVIOU TWEED AND

ANGOLA SUITS,

At 47s., 50s., 55s., 60s., and 65s., made to order from materials all wool, and thoroughly shrunk, by B. BENJAMIN, Merchant and Family Tailor, 74, Regent-street, W., are BETTER VALUE than can be procured at any other house in the kingdom. The Two Guinea Dress and Frock Coats, the Guinea Dress Trousers, and the Half-Guinea Waistcoats. N.B.—A Perfect Fit guaranteed.

MR. JAMES ROBINSON, Dentist, has REMOVED from No. 7 to No. 5, GOWER STREET, BEDFORD SQUARE, LONDON, where he may be consulted as usual.—5, Gower-street, Bedford-square.

GLENFIELD PATENT STARCH.

USED IN THE ROYAL LAUNDRY. And pronounced by HER MAJESTY'S LAUNDRESS to be THE FINEST STARCH SHE EVER USED.

When you ask for

GLENFIELD PATENT STARCH.

SEE THAT YOU GET IT.

As inferior kinds are often substituted.

Sold by all Chandlers, Grocers, &c. &c. WOTHERSPOON and CO., Glasgow and London.

PROTECTED BY ROYAL LETTERS

PATENT, and received by the most eminent of the faculty.—Mr. LAWRENCE'S

IMPROVED ARTIFICIAL TEETH,

by the CHEO-PLASTIC process cuttely supersede the Soft Gum, and every substance that becomes putrescent in the mouth. Their cleanliness, ease, and comfort render them available in every case, without springs or wires, at less than advertised price.—PAINLESS TOOTH EXTRACTION BY GRADUATED ELECTRICITY is always attended with certainty and success.

Medicated White Gutta-percha Enamel for Decayed and Painful Teeth (by self application) 1s.; post free, fourteen stamps. Mr. LAWRENCE, Surgeon-dentist, 53, Berner's-street, Oxford-street, London.

ECLECTIC MEDICAL INSTITUTE

AND PRIVATE BATH ESTABLISHMENT, 105, Great Russell-street, Bloomsbury, W.C.—Simple and Medicated VAPOUR, GALVANIC, and ELECTRO-CHEMICAL BATHS, on improved principles. For the extraction of Lead, Mercury, and other Minerals from the body, and for the cure of Nervous, Diabetic, Paralytic, Cutaneous, Hepatic, Spinal, Rheumatic Gout, and other diseases. Medical Superintendent—JOHN SKELTON, Esq., M.D., M.R.C.S., Eng.

For terms, &c., see circular, sent free upon receipt of address.

